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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Tracked in a Day

Ottawa Goes After Standards

Borah Pushes His Debts Plan

Moscow Finds Food Low Again

London Tailors Blame Premier

THE parts of Colonial America George Washington visited in a lifetime Miss Anne Madison Washington, his great-great-grandniece, visits in a day. She flies with Maj. James H. Doolittle, record-holder, from Kittery, Maine, south along the Atlantic to Sunbury, N. C., west to Pomeroy, Ohio, east to Crown Point, N. Y. Dawn-to-dusk is stretched in covering 2016 miles, with two landings and mail sacks plopping down at 20 towns Washington knew. Thus is Washington unsparingly honored on his centennial—by being shown his limitations. His travel style was cramped, of course, when moderns do what he did in his 67 years at 24,445 times his speed. Yet he gave the nation those political and moral speed lessons that have brought it up to now—that will see him continue as the unchallenged and unchallengeable chief benefactor of a devoted country.

¶ Ottawa's Imperial Economic Conference finds that exact standards must be established before in-the-empire trade can trip along. Thus a committee will wrestle with long and short tons, wine and imperial gallons, fluctuating weights and measures, and an endless variety of sizes in threads and machinery parts. These adjusters will attempt to do for Britain and the Dominions what Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, in the main did for American industry. Standardization of parts means instant replacement, the reduction of stock on hand, the introduction of profits—it may mean writing up the year's business in black ink instead of red.

¶ European opinion grows that the voice of dictation back of Germany's affairs is not that of Adolf Hitler, but of General Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense. Belief crystallizes also that he seeks not a veiled dictator's often selfish ends, but a home condition that will permit practical rapprochement. He is said to want ratification of the Lausanne reparations settlement, relief from war guilt for Germany, and arms equality with France, whereupon he believes two neighbor nations might show Europe the way out—Germany and its friend France.

¶ Senator Borah pleads for his proposal of an early international conference on world affairs, including war debts. Some Congressmen protest. More European nations might, he believes, if they understood he demands that arms reduction precede debt reduction. He sees only good in this proposed course—prosperity, says the Senator, being better than debts.

¶ Moscow streets tell tales of shortage of food. Provision stores show half-covered shelves. Apples are worm-eaten. Lemons are luxuries—$2.50 apiece. Queues wait in front of stores with a new stock of candy. It is awful candy, but it adds to an inadequate sugar allowance. Persons with packages wait to ship them. They share meager supplies with friends in the Ukraine—which ought to be the overflowing bread basket. There's a reason, which the Soviet will both find and denounce. But will that, ask the wan faces of Communist communities, hurry the food vans—Will it halt the hunger?

¶ Washington follows the Bonus Army through slow and painful disintegration. Patient officials extend the time for evacuating barracks and claiming rail fare homeward. Radicals fight to picket the White House and resort to begging. As usual, the men the Red hurts most are those he pretends to help.

¶ London watches an attack on Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, from a new quarter. Not stalking statesmen, but roundly talkative tailors are after him. They accuse him of flagrantly wearing a bowler hat with a morning coat, and of attaching a black open-end tie to a wing collar above a gray suit. How, they wonder, does the head of a Coalition Cabinet dare to dress like a Labor leader? But of course it's not really the Prime Minister's political inconsistency that pothers London's master builders in herringbone and tweed—it's the dent they feel he puts in England's sartorial reputation.

¶ Tell Halaf, an oasis in the Mesopotamian desert, affords German archæologists a feast of facts about the ancients. Among the unparalleled and exciting relics unearthed are an angel having six wings, in the manner described in the Old Testament, and a plaque modeling of two demons, such as were believed to inhabit the nether world. The treasures reach back more than 4000 years, into prehistoric times. Puzzling is the finding of a collection of strange objects identified by an inscription finally as being 1000 years earlier than the man who collected them—an archæologist gleefully providing his day with a feast of facts about the ancients.

Reich's Military Chief Offers Hand to France

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

GEN. KURT VON SCHLEICHER

Peace Soil Well Tilled Along Rhine

Leading Berlin Ministers Support Rapprochement With Paris Régime

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the Minister of Defense, has perhaps aroused more curiosity outside Germany than the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen. For it is generally assumed that General von Schleicher is the real power behind the throne, and that he counseled the appointment of Captain von Papen in pursuance of his policy of Franco-German rapprochement.

It is certain that Captain von Papen hardly expected to find himself at the head of the German Government; and he owes his position largely to his private standing in certain French circles.

It should not be supposed that the idea of a Franco-German understanding is confined to pacifist groups or to idealists. On the contrary, it is probably still stronger in so-called nationalist circles; and there has been of recent years—indeed ever since the days of the first Poincaré Ministry—a good deal of underground work performed by industrialists and militarists on both sides of the Rhine.

Based on Realistic Grounds

Of course, the kind of Franco-German entente they desire is based on solid grounds of realism, and is in no way sentimental. Herr Arnold Rechberg, a German industrialist, was one of the chief intermediaries, and he suggested persistently that France and Germany held the future in their hands, if they could only agree to work together industrially and militarily. Obviously, this postulates equality, and it may also postulate freedom of political action for Germany.

Such views appear to be strongly held by General von Schleicher, while Captain von Papen has found a number of adherents among the French, both in these Paris reunions and in his Saar mansion, where he entertained his French friends. As a member of the committee of Franco-German rapprochements, Captain von Papen was extremely influential, but nobody thought of him—and least of all himself—as a future German Chancellor.

Yet precisely these activities led to his choice. It is well known that General von Schleicher—who has been thought of as a sort of occult dictator—indorses his views.

A curious incident was, however, provoked by an interview with General von Schleicher, which was circulated by the French agency Radio. Despite its importance, it was not printed by most of the French newspapers, and the German Foreign Office called it into question. Yet it is impossible to suppose that it is pure invention.

Opposes Turn to Regency

In the first place the General affirmed that he had no intention of setting up a dictatorship in Germany; nor was there any plan to convert the Republic into a Regency.

Then he declared that the German nationalist parties hoped for a sincere collaboration with France. "We are ready to conclude all the economic accords that France wishes. In our opinion an economic entente is indispensable. We welcome the constitution of the Franco-German Economic Committee, which was due to the initiative of the French Ambassador, André François-Poncet." It should be added that M. François-Poncet was, before his appointment, closely connected with important French industrial organizations.

Naturally there are three conditions which must be fulfilled before Franco-German collaboration is possible. They are, according to General von Schleicher, largely moral.

(1) Germany must be relieved of the charge of having provoked the World War.

(2) The system of reparations must be brought to an end by ratification of the Lausanne agreement.

(3.) The inequality of armaments betwen France and Germany must be abolished.

As for such questions as that of the Polish Corridor, the General asserted that they interested only Germany and Poland, and Germany merely asks that France should remain disinterested. Germany has no intention of making war; it wants peace, but it also wants the means of living. A Franco-German collaboration on these lines would have happy results for the two countries.

Currency and Exchange Needs Brought Before Ottawa Parley

Establishment of Empire Bank and Remonetization of Silver Unofficially Discussed—Denmark Vitally Interested in Tariffs

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 26—Currency and exchange questions are soon to come before the Imperial Economic Conference, it was announced today. The initial meeting of the committee on monetary and financial questions took place this forenoon and appointed Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, chairman.

It was decided to meet again Thursday, when a review of the present position of each member of the British Commonwealth of Nations with regard to currency and exchange will be made, and subsequently referred to a subcommittee for preliminary examination.

It is the prospective activities of this committee which has given rise to the rumors of the possibility of the establishment of a great Empire bank to bring into line various monetary values. The remonetization of silver is another proposal which, it is rumored, may be submitted to the committee with a view to increasing purchasing power. Mr. Stevens has given much study to the silver question, and has frequently stressed the importance of silver, in world trade.

The committee on meat met this forenoon and examined the situation with respect to meat products, live cattle, and pork products but came to no decision. The committee is to explore the situation further. Great Britain holds the center of the stage in this committee, being the big importer of meat.

Great Britain's moves regarding dairy products are being carefully watched by unofficial representatives of Denmark. Denmark finds Britain a lucrative market for its bacon, butter and eggs. If some of the Danish trade shifts to the Dominions through preferential treatment Denmark will be placed in a difficult position as all of the major continental markets are closed to it.

Germany's tariffs bar Danish products. The Scandinavian countries can produce sufficient to meet their needs. France is practically self-supporting. Central Europe's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

VON HINDENBURG CANCELS DECREE OF MARTIAL LAW

Political Truce Considered After Elections Until Reichstag Meets

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 26—Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg returned to civil authority today under President von Hindenburg's decree abrogating martial law.

Six days under Reichswehr rule thus ended. During this time the authority of the national army has been a factor in an unusual political development as well as halting all political street battles.

End of martial law follows immediately upon the Federal Court's decision denying injunction against the Reich Government's assumption of dictatorial powers over Prussia. The implication is that the Reich now is assured of legal backing for its appointment of a Reich commissioner in Prussia and thus needs not rely directly upon the army.

It is recalled that the Reich Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, declared that "reasons of state" played their part in establishment of the Prussian dictatorship. On this basis the sudden removal of martial law is interpreted as an indication that it has served its end in providing means by which the Reich was enabled virtually to take over the administration of Prussia which constitutes two-thirds of Germany.

Efforts to bring peace into the troubled political waters of Germany may result in a proposal for a political truce following the elections of July 31. This would endure for a few weeks until the newly elected Reichstag could meet. During this time no political agitation nor posters nor demonstrations would be permitted. Considerable precedent exists for such action, the last coming during the recent Easter holiday when all political activity was banned.

One reason for this contemplated action is to relieve the police who have been working overtime in keeping political demonstrations in hand.

Meanwhile a renewed demand is being made upon the Reich government to reinstitute the ban upon political armies and uniforms.

Prohibition Facts

8—Easy Revenue

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

LOTTERIES were once a fruitful source of revenue, not only for governments but for philanthropic and educational institutions as well. One cynic justified them as a tax on fools. It is an easy way to relieve the wise and prudent from the burdens of taxation.

There are several other sources of easy revenue. The late William G. Sumner of Yale states, in his book on "Folkways," that certain medieval cities derived revenue from public lupanars or brothels. Gambling houses and race tracks will gladly pay large sums for the privilege of separating fools from their money. The inhabitants of Monaco are exempt from all taxes, the entire expenses of government being paid from the profits of the gambling houses of Monte Carlo, to which, by the way, the natives are not admitted. There is probably not a large city in the United States that could not pay all its expenses if it would cultivate and encourage the gambling business and accept a share of the profits.

Then there is the trade in narcotics. That may, with a little encouragement, be made to yield large revenues. Speaking of narcotics, alcohol is a narcotic.

DUBLIN ASSISTS ULSTER FARMER IN TARIFF MOVE

Special Concessions Made on Northern Ireland's Chief Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, July 26—Special concessions to the farmers of Northern Ireland are a feature of the formidable new duties on British goods which came into force today.

Northern Ireland is fiscally within the United Kingdom, at which the duties are specifically aimed. Nevertheless, the duty of 84s. a cwt. on "pig's meat" does not apply to single pigs which are the property of the Ulster farmer sent to the Free State on market day. Similarly 10 cwt. of potatoes can be sent in from Ulster on any single day by individual farmers.

One object of the duties is to prevent imports of such foodstuffs as are or can be produced in the Free State. Cheese imports, for instance, are forbidden from July 25. Similarly the pig's meat duty is intended to put an end to imports of cheap bacon, so as to foster home consumption of the more expensive qualities formerly exported to Britain.

The duties designed to hit British trade include 5s. a ton on coal, a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on cement, and 2s. 4d. a cwt. on sugar. An important provision allows the Government to license imports duty free at will, without limit either of time or quantity.

The first list of duties is regarded as a feeler. Mr. Eamon de Valera, it is believed, wants to see how prices react and how public opinion is affected. It is generally anticipated that prices will not rise much immediately, as dealers have been forestalling duties by very heavy imports.

Business Picks Up In New England

Business resumptions in New England are daily multiplying.

Almost 3000 operatives of the Sagamore Manufacturing plant at Fall River returned to work today as the result of No. 1 mill reopening after being closed for seven weeks. Lawrence, the scene of considerable activity in the worsted mills within the fortnight, announces that work has begun in No. 28 mill at the Arlington plants after a prolonged shutdown.

Night operations in the Suttons Mills of North Andover began last night. The Florence Stove Company of Gardner, Mass., has announced that it would go on full time of 5½-day week schedule for the remainder of the year. The resumption of normal activity will increase the working force from 450 to 570.

From Fitchburg come unmistakable signs of business resumption with its inevitable corollaries of increased employment, orders and production. Improvement is noted essentially in the textile field.

The Shirrefs Worsted Company is working full time days, and a night crew of 30 is on the job. The headquarters of the Aetna Mills, of which the Shirrefs is a branch, has been reopened in Watertown, Mass. The Fitchburg Yarn Company reported business acceleration.

Bears Learn That Gong Means 'Eats'

MOUNT BAKER NATIONAL PARK, July 26 (AP)—Smart Mount Baker bears have learned a trick from a construction crew, and amble to camp when the dinner gong rings.

The cook summoned the men to meals by hammering a huge triangle.

The bears soon associated the scene of food with the gong, and the men encouraged them by tossing offerings from the dinner table. Now upward of a dozen bears are prompt arrivals at meal time.

LEAGUE TO CUT FEDERAL COSTS LAYS ITS PLANS

At First Meeting, Hears Hoover Plea for Ceaseless Vigilance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—A message from President Hoover, approving the aims and objectives of The National Economy League, formed recently "to secure reduction of all wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures," marked the opening session of the organization's first national meeting here today.

"There is great need for a nation-wide and nonpartisan organization designed to give persistent attention to keeping down governmental expenditures," the President's message said. "The subject is too complicated to be dealt with by sporadic groups in temporary emergencies. The pressures upon governments to spend more are ceaseless and no intermittent protests will stem the tide.

"Ceaseless vigilance alone can cope with them. Every branch of governmental activity should be scrutinized and of state and city governments as well as federal. I trust that your organization will not confine its useful labors to any narrower range, for the problem is all of one piece and should be so dealt with."

A message was received also from Governor Roosevelt expressing his approval of the league's plan to "work to create a clearer understanding of all government expenditures on the part of the average voter."

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who was elected temporary chairman of the national committee, announced that he would postpone his proposed antartic expedition indefinitely, and bend all his efforts in helping to improve economic conditions.

"The time is ripe for vigorous action, our crisis calls for prompt emergency treatment," he said. "We must recruit at least 20,000,000 citizens into a peaceful army of constructive protest and the recruits must be well informed of the Government's finances.

Mr. Grenville Clark, chairman of the Organization Committee, in an address which reviewed the need for concerted action by the people of the United States in order to reduce governmental expenditures, declared that 83.2 per cent of appropriations were for public debt, army and navy, war veterans and public works. The public debt absorbs 28.9 per cent; army and navy 16.5 per cent; veterans 24.1 per cent, and public works 13.7 per cent, he said, while all other government expenditures constitute only 16.8 per cent.

Council Sounds Call for Strict Public Economy

Citizens who have secured balanced local budgets will be apt to elect prudent representatives, according to Mr. Harry C. Knight, president of the New England Council, which is sounding a call to the masses to become active in obtaining economy in public expenditures.

Mr. Knight focused attention on municipalities, where he believes the greatest aggregate expenditures occur and where national and state legislatures are elected. It is there that the influence of economy crusaders is most potent in effecting a balance between income and outgo, he said.

Declaring that intelligent, directed action is a lap behind the desire for economy, he stressed the futility of shouting for saving without organization and specific objectives.

He proposed that every business group and business man determine what the local chamber of commerce has done and is doing for economy; that they give the local taxpayers' association, if there is one, their active support and that if no association or equivalent body exists, to promote one.

Olympic Program

Opening Ceremony	July 30	Olympic Stadium
Athletics	July 31 to Aug. 7	Olympic Stadium
Boxing	Aug. 9 to 13	Olympic Auditorium
Cycling	Aug. 1 to 4	Rose Bowl
Equestrian Sports	Aug. 10 to 14	Olympic Stadium
Fencing	July 31 to Aug. 13	State Armory
Field Hockey	Aug. 1 to 6, 8, 11	Olympic Stadium
Fine Arts	Competitions and Exhibits on Display during period of the Games	Los Angeles County Museum / Olympic Park
Gymnastics	Aug. 8 to 12	Olympic Stadium
Pentathlon	Aug. 2 to 6	Various Locations
Rowing	Aug. 9 to 13	Long Beach Marine Stadium
Shooting	Aug. 12 and 13	Rifle Range
Swimming	Aug. 6 to 13	Swimming Stadium
Weight Lifting	July 30 and 31	Olympic Auditorium
Wrestling	Aug. 1 to 7	Olympic Auditorium
Yachting	Aug. 5 to 12	Yachting Course
Closing Ceremony	Aug. 14	Olympic Stadium
DEMONSTRATION GAMES		
American Football	Aug. 8	Olympic Stadium
Lacrosse	Aug. 7, 9, 12	Olympic Stadium

Eye of World on Los Angeles, Keen for Start of Olympiad

Athletes in Varied Field Ready to Strive for Laurels in 14 Feats of Sport and in Fine Arts—Contests to Last 16 Days From July 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 26—Contests for individual supremacy in 14 different sports, and in the fine arts, between amateurs representing more than 40 countries, are to be decided at the Olympic Games here starting Saturday, July 30. The games, known as the Xth Olympiad, will last 16 days with about 2000 athletes participating in 135 separate programs. Nine different stadiums, auditoriums and water courses will be used, having a combined capacity of 350,000 spectators.

Most of the final contests, and the exhibition games of American football and Canadian lacrosse, are to be staged at the Olympic Stadium, which has a seating capacity for 105,000. The memorable opening and closing ceremonies also will be held there.

Efforts have been made to hold the program of events down, in the face of ever-increasing demands of other sports, to the original Greek arrangement as closely as possible. The Greeks strove for both perfection of manhood and high achievement in the fine arts, and for this reason the contests in architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture have been preserved against the attacks of those who would displace them on the program.

Track and Field Draw Most

Probably more individuals will compete in the track and field athletics than in any other branch of the games, because of the world-wide interest in the running, jumping and throwing tests, and the great variety of skill and prowess required. United States athletes, who led with eight firsts in the athletic program at the 1928 Olympics and saw their supremacy challenged as never before, probably will have a much harder time to win, even though the contests are held in a portion of their own country. European and Japanese athletes have been improving rapidly in recent years.

This is true in women's track and field athletics as well as in the men's, and the competition all around should be the finest ever seen in the modern revival of the games.

Athletics for men and women begin Sunday, July 31, and occupy most of the space and time in the Olympic Stadium for the first seven days. Weight lifting will proceed at the Olympic Auditorium, fencing at the Armory in Olympic Park, track cycling in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, and field hockey games will be played. During this first seven days freestyle wrestling and Greco-Roman wrestling will be staged at the Olympic Auditorium, a road-cycling race will be held and yachting contests will be conducted in Los Angeles harbor.

There are 22 tests in the men's track and field program, not counting a number of qualifying trials in some of the events. The schedule calls for runs at 100, 200, 400, 800, 1500, 5000, and 10,000 meters. Also the Marathon, the 400-meter relay and the 3000-meter steeplechase. Hurdling events will be held at 110 meters and 400 meters. There are also several running events in the decathlon, and then there is the 50,000-meter walk.

Seven Field Events

The field events include the jumps—running high and running broad—the running hop, step and jump, the 16-pound shotput, and the 16-pound hammer, discus and javelin throws.

Women's track and field events are limited to the 100-meter dash, 400-meter relay, 80-meter hurdles, running high jump, and the discus and javelin throws. The hurdle event replaces the 800-meter run of former Olympics.

The modern pentathlon is to be a feature of the first week. It involves various tests in which the contestants are supposed to engage in all the activities which a soldier would theoretically encounter in delivering a message in war time. The first day calls for a 5000-meter cross-country horseback ride over varied ground and with obstacles. The second day, fencing with épée and dueling sword, the third shooting at targets with pistol or revolver; the fourth, swimming 300 meters freestyle, and the fifth, a 4000-meter cross-country run. Swedish contenders took three of the first four places in this event at the last Olympics and expect to

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Detroit's 30,000 Workers Start On Five-Day Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 26—All departments of the city, including fire and police, went on a five-day week schedule yesterday. More than 30,000 employees are affected.

This innovation, an outgrowth of appeals of taxpayers for economy in city government, is part of the five-point fiscal plan worked out between industrial and business leaders and Mayor Frank Murphy, after the city had spent all of its income and borrowings and found it impossible to obtain new loans.

Fire and police, by staggering shifts, continue to give unbroken protection, but with reduced forces. The police personnel will be nearly up to the strength of the force in 1929.

The public library and its 18 branches will close on Wednesdays and Sundays. School teachers will not be affected, since they are already on a five-day week.

The short week and reduction in pay, provided for in ordinances passed by the common council last week, are expected to contribute $5,400,000 of the $7,000,000 budget reduction promised by Mayor Murphy when he and business leaders devised the new fiscal plan for the year which began July 1.

Centenary of Indian Dry League Recalls 'First' Prohibition Document

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26—The 100th anniversary of the Christian temperance movement among Indians of New York State is to be celebrated next October on the Cattaragus Indian Reservation, southwest of Buffalo. The Indian Christian Temperance League is preparing a history of its 100 years of activity among the Six Nations, and is formulating details of the celebration, which will last one week.

The league has lodges in all of the Six Nations reservations. In the Pleasant Valley Lodge on the Cattaragus Reserve, nearly 200 members have signed the pledge of abstinence.

The announcement of the observance calls up an Indian document on prohibition and temperance revealed during the recent Buffalo centennial celebration by Gen. Louis N. Babcock of Buffalo, a prominent local historian.

About 1805 the Indians sent a petition to the New York State Legislature requesting that body to stop the sale of "ardent spirits" and "bewitching liquor" to the tribesmen. The document, which General Babcock declares is the first relating to prohibition in this section of the country, reads as follows:

"The petition of the subscribers, chiefs and sachems and warriors of the Senecas, Onondaga, Cayuga and Tuscorora nations of Indians, humbly showeth that your petitioners are residing on lands which they still own in the County of Genesee (now Erie), in said State.

"That we are daily suffering great evils and calamities as a people from the frequent sale of ardent spirits to us; that it is to be lamented that many of our people, having once tasted of this bewitching liquor, continue to thirst over it and drink until they have disposed of their skins, clothing, provisions and even all they have for a mere trifle to obtain it.

"And we are sorry to say that there are many white people who by means of this liquor are always ready and do take advantage of our people in our intercourse with them.

"We therefore pray that your honorable body would pass an act against any person or persons selling any rum, brandy, gin, whiskey or other ardent spirits to any Indian or nation and to annex thereto such penalties as will make it strong and effective."

There is no record that the Legislature took any action on the petition, General Babcock said.

SIGNS PROVE SOVIET FOOD RUNNING LOW

Long Queues in Front of Shops, and Yawning Shelves, Eloquent

SWEETS IN SPECIAL DEMAND BY PEOPLE

Ukrainians Forced to Sell Most Cherished Possessions to Get Bread

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—An observant spectator in Moscow today can see many straws that point to a strained food situation. There are the yawning, empty or scantily filled shelves of many provision stores. There is the noteworthy absence of food on sale in the streets.

By contrast with the extensive street trade of hucksters and small shopkeepers in other large cities, one finds in Moscow very few stands with small stocks of small worm-eaten apples, modest piles of sunflower seeds—a Russian substitute for chewing gum—oranges and very occasionally lemons, the latter priced at five or even eight rubles, nominally $2.50 or $4 apiece.

One notices a long line of patiently waiting customers outside a store that has suddenly acquired a new stock of candy. The candy is not at all like the tasteful bonbons which are turned out for export; its quality is indescribably bad and all sorts of queer synthetic substitutes have apparently entered into its make-up.

But the people waiting in line have just been cut down from a previous rationed allowance of a kilogram and a half of sugar a month to a kilogram, if they are workers, and to 800 grams, if they are members of other categories entitled to food cards. They seek something sweet, and the execrable candy is the only thing available.

Around the corner from the candy store one finds a line of people waiting to send parcels-post packages to friends and relatives in the Ukraine. Food conditions are straitened enough in Moscow; but in the Ukraine, by all accounts, they are exceptionally bad.

Workers Get Preference

A reliable foreigner returned from that part of the Soviet Union with information to the effect that only workers received a daily allowance of a pound of bread, at a moderate fixed price. Other classes of the population were obliged to pay fantastic free market prices, 2, 3, even 5 rubles a pound for this basic food product.

On the Moscow private markets one can find further evidence of Ukrainian food stringency in the numbers of women who are selling the traditional rich Ukrainian embroidery, in order to get money for food. Even on the Moscow market, where the leakage of bread from the controlled system of state and co-operative distribution is greater than in provincial towns, a loaf of grayish bread, which is called white by contrast with the soggy rye bread that is characterized as "black," commands a price of 2½ or 3 rubles.

That the peasants themselves on the outskirts of Moscow do not have enough bread for their own consumption is evidenced by the curious barter operations that go on in connection with the milk supply of the capital. A peasant woman demands two rubles (nominally $1) for a quart of milk. But if she can get a loaf of white bread she will give a quart and a half of milk in exchange.

The market offers abundant evidence of the scarcity, for the average Soviet citizen, of many very ordinary food products. Chickens cost from 15 rubles up. Meat ranges in price from 6 to 10 rubles a pound, the lower price prevailing for very poor grades of meat. A small measure of potatoes costs 3 rubles; a head of cabbage 4 rubles; a carrot half a ruble.

Wage Scales Run Low

All these prices must be reckoned in relation to a general wage scale which averages about 100 rubles a month for the whole country and would be somewhat higher in Moscow. Office employees, on the average, receive perhaps 50 per cent more than workers in money wages, but get less at moderate prices on their food cards. Earnings of the more highly paid members of Soviet society, engineers, authors, technical experts, etc., range from 250 to 500 rubles a month, while salaries of 1000 rubles and more are reserved for persons of supposedly exceptional ability.

It is difficult and dangerous to generalize about the Russian food situation, because conditions vary widely according to class and locality. Most Moscow factory workers and a considerable number of employees can eat one hot meal a day in the factory or office restaurant. These restaurants are not of the highest quality, but they do offer a substantial supplement to the very meager diet which is the lot of the Muscovite who must live on his scanty rations, supplemented by an occasional purchase at the extremely high prices of the free market. Children also as a rule get some additional food in their schools.

That even the workers, who are especially favored in the distribution of rationed supplies, sometimes have serious cause for complaint, is evident from a recent account in Pravda of the food situation in the important Donetz Basin coal region.

After beginning with the suggestive observation that "the Donetz

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THINGS PRESENT

Believe it or not, an institution in Birmingham, Ala., is overjoyed because its outgo is increasing and its income decreasing! Editorial notes.

The remarkable achievements of a great man are entertainingly summed up in "Only One Luther Burbank" on the Home Forum.

How a mother made her son go to bed at 9 o'clock—and like it!—is explained in one of the letters in the Parent Column on the Educational Page. Incidentally, many a parent will read with profit "Letting Children Live Their Own Lives."

AND THINGS TO COME

Perhaps you have heard the wets say that more liquor is being drunk today than before prohibition—and in the same breath tell you that repeal would put a million men to work. Professor Carver will have something to say on wet logic tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

The Women's Enterprise and Fashion Page now appears Wednesdays instead of Tuesdays.

WASHINGTON'S KIN FLIES OVER HIS OLD TRAILS

Major Doolittle Pilots Far-Removed Niece 2600 Miles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Flying from dawn to dusk, Miss Anne Madison Washington, great-great-great-grandniece of the first President of the United States, covered yesterday the route of the entire travels of George Washington, which, undertaken consecutively, would have required about four years by stagecoach and saddle horse, the usual means of transportation of that period. The flight was undertaken as a feature of the Washington bicentennial and in commemoration of the founding of the United States postal service 157 years ago. It covered 2600 miles.

Miss Washington, piloted by Maj. James H. Doolittle, who flew across the continent last fall in 11½ hours, took off from the Boston airport at 4:25 a. m. yesterday and ended her trip at Newark, N. J., at 9:17 p. m. She described the trip as her greatest experience.

Rushing through the air at 160 miles an hour and more, Miss Washington looked down upon large areas that her kinsman surveyed in the eighteenth century. She saw busy villages and fertile farms and traced the route of the march of ragged continental soldiers.

From Boston, Major Doolittle headed north to Kittery, Maine, the most northerly point of George Washington's travels. Then he turned south and flew to Providence, R. I.; New Haven, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Fredericksburg, Va.; Pittsburgh, Pomeroy, Ohio; Rome, N. Y., and finished his flight at Newark, N. J.

The first stop was at Washington, where they alighted at 9 a. m. for 15 minutes. At Pittsburgh, they made a short re-fueling stop at 2:35 p. m.

Mr. A. F. Maple of the Aeronautic Chamber of Commerce of America, who was also a passenger, took 30 packets of letters with air mail which were dropped at various points of historical interest, with tags requesting the finders to send them on by air mail.

At Point Pleasant and Pomeroy, Ohio, the air voyagers reached the place which history records as the most westerly point of Washington's travels.

Major Doolittle said he had flown at an average speed of 160 miles an hour all day, and that coming down from Kittery a following wind had pushed the speed of the airplane to almost 220 miles an hour.

Codfish Beauty Salons Now Selling Iron Hoops

Even fish are going modern. In efforts to decorate themselves, mackerel have been brought into port at intervals during the past few years wearing office rubber bands. Codfish, not to be outdone, have apparently adopted a new ornament in the form of iron hoops.

Aboard the fishing schooner Elk, which arrived at the Fish Pier today, was a 20-pound codfish three feet long, with an iron hoop around its neck, much as women wear necklaces. Capt. Augustus D'Entremont said the vessel was fishing on George's Bank when the decorated codfish was found. The iron hoop was nearly cut through by rust, and it is supposed by fishermen that the fish swam through a decayed ship's bucket and the hoop became attached to the fish.

DIAL SYSTEM BANNED IN CITY DEPARTMENTS

An order to remove the dial system of the telephone company and to forbid its installation in the City Hall and other city department buildings passed the City Council yesterday. The action was urged by Mr. Clement A. Norton, Hyde Park, and was based on the assumption that many thousands of employees have been forced out of work through the mechanization of the system and that the operators remaining were subjected to a severe strain.

A supplementary budget asking $2,193,316 was passed by the council. By far the largest item in the budget was public welfare calling for $1,984,506, with soldiers' relief next to the extent of $81,478. An order was offered to provide for a careful audit and check of the funds of the Welfare Department.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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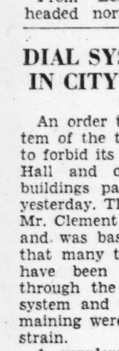
NEW YORK CITY

FUR COAT REMODELING



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THIS expert service by New York's leading fur craftsmen and stylists transforms your old fur coat into a stunning 1933 creation. Additional furs supplied at cost. Telephone LAckawanna 4-2930 for a bonded Treu messenger or bring in your coat this week.

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WAGES OF PRINTERS TO BE ARBITRATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—A board of five members is to be appointed to arbitrate hourly and daily wage rates of printers employed in newspaper composing rooms following an agreement entered into between representatives of the Publishers' Association of New York and Typographical Union 6, known as "The Big Six," last night.

The board, which will comprise two members on each side and one chosen jointly, will arbitrate the demand of the union for a wage increase of $7 a week and the proposal of the publishers to cut wages 20 per cent. The wage increase proposal which is to be arbitrated is as follows: For day work, $1.60 per hour; $60 for five days totaling 37½ hours; for night work, $1.67 per hour; $62.30 for five nights totaling 37½ hours; for third shift, $1.86 per hour; $65 for five days totaling 35 hours.

CANADIAN WELSHMEN ASK THOMAS TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

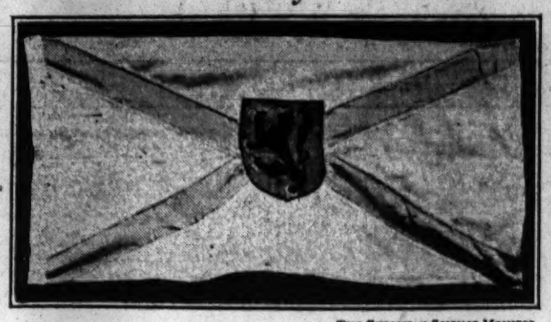
TORONTO—Mr. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for the Dominions, is to be invited to speak at a gathering of Canadian Welshmen at Hanlan's Point here on July 30. Welshmen from all parts of Ontario will take part and a delegation from Detroit is also expected.

Selections in both English and Welsh will be given by the Welsh church choir of Toronto at a ceremony at the cenotaph.

FALL RIVER WORK APPROVED

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Secretary of War approved yesterday the allotment of $130,000 for dredging in the harbor of Fall River, Mass. Specifications have been prepared and are about to be advertised for dredging a channel 30 feet deep through Mount Hope Bay for a distance of about 18,000 feet.

Reminder of Days of Baronets



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLAG OF ANCIENT PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Liner Saint John Displays Ancient Nova Scotia Flag

A blue and white flag, older than Great Britain's Union Jack, fluttered to the breeze for the first time since the seventeenth century in Boston harbor yesterday, when the liner Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines came up the bay with the patriotic emblem of the "Ancient Province of Nova Scotia" flying at her masthead.

The flag, which contains the coat of arms of the hereditary order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, proclaimed during the reign of Charles I of England, son of James I, was presented to the ship by the City of Saint John, N. B., when the vessel made her first trip to that port last May.

The history of the banner goes back to the Maritime Provinces of Canada and the Gaspe Peninsula in Quebec, which formerly constituted the "Ancient Province of Nova Scotia." This vast territory was set apart by King James VI of Scotland, who had become James I of England, and Sir William Alexander was appointed by His Majesty to carry out the project on Sept. 10, 1621.

The order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia was established in 1625, the same year in which the flag originated. Many descendants of the Baronets live in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia today, and in the homes of many families are reproductions of the emblem under which their ancestors fought ashore and on the seas for king and country.

The Acadia, sister ship of the Saint John, plying between New York and Yarmouth, will also fly one of the flags, which have a blue cross on a white background. The coat of arms is red with a yellow border.

Product Standards Studied at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

purchasing power is so low that there is little prospect of building up trade there for the present. Denmark is, therefore, faced with retaining as much of the British market as possible under any preference system that may be agreed upon. In return for retention of this trade, Denmark is prepared, it is said, to increase its purchases of British coal and textiles.

Denmark rests in the hope, therefore, that whatever agreements may be reached between the mother country and the Dominions they will be sufficiently flexible to allow of trade arrangements later on with countries outside the Empire.

Standards for Products

With a view to establishing standards for Empire products a special committee is to be appointed by the delegates to the conference.

Such questions as the long and short ton and similar confusing weights and measures come within the categories to be dealt with. Standard threads and sizes in machine parts and unified standards of quality and grade are hoped for within the Empire.

At present Canada buys much of its machinery and machine parts from the United States because of the speed with which repairs can be made and replacements obtained. The growth of the use of British products under any arrangement which may be arrived at will call for speedy replacement of spare parts and standardization will facilitate such replacement.

Standardization, it is said, might also have an effect upon the export of Baltic timber. To what extent, however, is a matter of speculation. Baltic timber is marked so as to enable buyers to purchase on specification. It thus meets the demands of the British market. Canadian timber on the other hand, is cut largely for the American market. It differs in size from the British and is said to be less accurately cut and graded than Baltic timber.

Estimate of Benefits

But while standardization might do something to stimulate the lumber industry in Canada, observers here believe that if British imports of soft wood, for instance, were turned into Canadian channels the benefit to Canada would be neutralized by the appearance of Scandinavian competitors in the American market.

The chief committee of the conference, that for the promotion of trade within the Empire, yesterday carefully examined the bearing of unfair trade practices upon the operation of Empire preferences. A subcommittee of the United Kingdom and Canadian experts was directed to study this situation and report to the plenary session. Empire prohibitions or restriction of imports by the quota system will be a matter for study in this respect.

In addition to the official subcommittee exchanges, a great many unofficial pourparlers are going on between individual delegations with respect to trade and commerce in which they are mutually interested.

The wheat situation, for instance, is being informally discussed by Canada, Australia and India, all of which are interested in the wheat export trade, and also by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which are interested in the subject to a lesser extent.

There has been a vast change in the wheat situation since Soviet Russia came back into the market, and it is this changed situation with which the conferees must now deal. The conference committee on economic coöperation has elected Sir Atul Chatterjee, head of the Indian delegation, chairman.

IMPORTS REPORTED POURING INTO BOSTON

Foodstuffs and raw materials from all sections of the world are literally pouring into Boston. Imports for one day alone were valued at $465,765, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. This is more than half the valuation of an entire week's imports for the last 14 days. It is the largest single day's import for nearly four months.

Imports for consumption at the port of Boston for the week ending July 23, showed a considerable upward trend, according to Mr. Lufkin. Value of these imports was $1,043,642, against $703,844 a week ago. Imports for warehouse were valued at $13,777 compared with $274,517 a week ago.

TAX CUTS ANNOUNCED IN TWO MORE TOWNS

Kingston announced today that it had cut its 1932 tax rate from $22.20 in 1931 to $17.80 per $1000, a reduction of $4.40. This announcement was almost an echo of the statement from Hingham that it had reduced its rate from $29.90 to $25.75.

Eight Massachusetts municipalities have now reversed the usual order of the day and reduced their tax rate despite the apparent burden of caring for the unemployed. In practically every case the reduced costs of government have resulted from curtailed expenditures.

WOMEN DRYS ADOPT PROHIBITION SLOGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—County units of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Hampshire are giving evidence that no candidate for public office can expect their support unless he be avowedly dry. In all the discussions the members frown on the prohibition planks adopted in both political parties but expressed the opinion that a third party would work to a disadvantage in the coming election.

The W. C. T. U. has also emphasized its belief that improved conditions have resulted under prohibition and that there should be no cessation of activities against repeal or resubmission. The meetings have voted to conduct an aggressive campaign to retain prohibition and as an offset to the slogan "Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," will adopt the slogan, "Keep and enforce prohibition." The campaign will be carried on by the use of automobile stickers and plates.

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—Que ce soit pour . . . le tennis . . . golfing . . . swimming . . . or the evening . . . let Mr. John suggest the most flattering Permanent Wave YOUR TYPE requires.

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NEW YORK CITY

PERMANENT STEAM WAVE

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No electricity used. Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931, 1932.

This Steam Wave Is Entirely Different

from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF, or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.00.

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may become a menace tomorrow. We specialize in the extermination and permanent control of all vermin. Call nearest office.

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The CROQUIGNOLE

Self Setting Permanent Wave—ABSOLUTELY DIFFERENT — Now offered to Monitor Readers for $5.00.

Trim 50c
Shampoo 50c
Finger Wave 50c

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Across the street from Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK CITY

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

A group of paintings occupies the walls of Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. It consists of oils and aquarelles.

Mr. Hans Kleiber is one of the exhibitors. He is known to us as print-maker. These small "thumbnail" sketches in oil are made briskly. They capture a fleeting view of the seaside or the landscape; they register a passing moment or mood. Often the artist in larger pictures loses the vivacity of these miniatures.

Mr. Sears Gallagher has some small oils also. His water colors, however, catch the eye, for his technical equipment is better suited to facile, fluid execution. New England, known to most of us, is seen in many guises in these pictures, in sunshine, under clouds, at the shore, in the country. Mr. Gallagher is one of the authentic pictorial recorders of these regions.

M. Louis Chervin is a young French aquarellist who exhibits a thoughtful response to the beauty of the French countryside and shore. His water colors, combine painting and drawing with an apt unity. His line is expressive, pertinent; his color a helpful addition to the effect the line produces. To pictorial advantage he uses the boats seen in the harbors and along the river side.

An interesting contrast in draftsmanship is the comparison of M. Chervin's boats and those by Mr. George Wales. The latter draws punctiliously, including every detail, establishing a clear, unmistakable portrayal, that has as much reportorial interest as it has artistic.

Speaking of pictures, the outstanding event, it seems to us, of the week is the portrait of George Washington which has been laid out in plants of various colors in the Public Garden. The features are astonishingly natural. There are some who may object to the infringement of one art upon another; nevertheless, the novelty may prove amusing.

D. A.

BOSTON AREA GAINS 21 NEW INDUSTRIES

The Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce announced today that 21 new maufacturing concerns started operations in metropolitan Boston during June.

Producers of an anti-slipping "cushion" to put under floor rugs have offices in Boston and a temporary manufacturing location in Lawrence where 12 persons are employed. It is expected that the company will move its production quarters to Boston shortly. The firm is capitalized for $50,000 and plans to employ 60 salesmen in the near future.

Start of operations by the 21 new firms and expansion projects by companies already established provide employment for between 400 and 450 industrial workers, said officials of the chamber. This brings the number of new industries to be established in metropolitan Boston during the first six months of this year up to 125, a gain of 21 as compared with the same period of 1931.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

March, "Under the Double Eagle" ..... J. F. Wagner
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem ..... Saint-Saëns
"Pavane for a Dead Infanta" ..... Maurice Ravel
First movement, Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Allegro con brio

INTERVAL

"Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody" ..... Liszt
Tango Argentine, "Silver Shadows" ..... Repper
Serenade from "Millions of Harlequin" ..... Drigo
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

Malden Electricity Rates Drop Cent

Reduction of one cent in electricity household rates charged by the Malden Electric Company was ordered, yesterday, by the state department of public utilities. At the same time, a petition filed by customers of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas and Electric Company for lower rates on gas sold by the company was dismissed.

The department found that in 1931, "the Malden company paid dividends amounting to 16.43 per cent upon the par value of its stock and the paid-in premium thereon. This dividend, calculated upon the highest price at which the stock of the company had been required to be issued by the department, amounted to 12.27 per cent. The dividends were paid after making provisions for depreciation and were paid out of net earnings of the year 1931. We think, in view of these earnings, that a reduction in rates may properly be required."

The department found that the financial condition of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas and Electric Company makes a rate reduction inadvisable.

B. & M. ASKS CHANGE IN USE OF TRAINMEN

Protests were voiced by the employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad before the State Public Utilities Commission yesterday, at a hearing on the railroad's request for authority to discontinue use of trainmen on light engines operated for more than 10 miles, when such locomotives are operated in centralized traffic-control territory.

An order was issued by the department in 1929, requiring use of trainmen on light engines, which are used for helper service. The B. & M. management, however, has installed the centralized control system, between Deerfield and Fitchburg, under which switches and signals within the area are operated by one man at the control board. The matter was taken under advisement by the commission.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Program as follows:

Tempo di Gavotta—Double di Tempo ..... de Pesch
Oh! No, John ..... English Folksong
The Way-side Rose ..... Schubert
Lied del Vlamingen ..... Benoit
(Song of the Flemish)
Rondo Turc ..... Mozart
from the XII Sonate
Meditation ..... Massenet
from "Thais"
Come, lasses and lads ..... XVIII Century
Waltz in A, Op. 39 ..... Johannes Brahms
Ave Maria ..... Schubert

The Forty Seven Club: Readings from recent plays by Mr. Frederick C. Packard, benefit Radcliffe Student Loan Fund, Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, 8.

De Soto Motor Car Company: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Silver by John Coney, Mrs. Buhler, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Banana Land," 3; museum league games, field trip to Pine Ridge, and other activities; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Acres of Diamonds," by Mr. Leon M. Conwell, editor of Somerville Journal, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday; cooler Wednesday afternoon or night; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers and thunderstorms beginning late tonight or Wednesday; cooler Wednesday afternoon or night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and probably thunderstorms tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday and in north portion late tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds becoming fresh and increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	76	82
Bismarck	64	90	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	74	87	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	74	76	New York	70	84
Calgary	48	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Charleston	78	90	North Platte	64	92
Chicago	76	92	Philadelphia	70	86
Cincinnati	72	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	100
Denver	64	84	Pittsburgh	72	86
Eastport, Me.	60	80	Portland, Me.	72	80
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	76	84
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. July 25	76	..	St. Louis	70	90
			St. Paul	72	82
Helena, Mont.	60	92	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D.	66	96	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	82	94	SanteFe, N.M.	56	86
Kansas City	80	88	Seattle	54	..
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	76	88
Memphis	76	90	Wichita, Kan.	76	96
Miami, Fla.	86	90	Williston, N.D.	66	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 26.
B—Maximum July 25.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Tuesday 8:45 p. m.; Wednesday 7:17 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.3 feet, 7.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $90,000

NEW YORK, July 26—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $90,000, up $10,000 from the previous sale.

RICH RICHARD says:—

Save and pay yourself an old age pension.

For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his Almanack

FRANKLIN Savings Bank

6 Park Square, Boston
Interest Begins Aug. 1

A TASTY TREAT

for hasty meals

In omelettes, or stuffed eggs, on toast with cream sauce, etc. The flavor of Underwood Deviled Ham adds zest to the simplest recipe.

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM

Boston Recalls Postal Service Founding in City 157 Years Ago

The growth and importance of the postal service and its significance in promoting one of the great purposes of George Washington, namely, the fostering of mutual understanding through better communication, was commemorated in Boston today with observance of Post Office Day. The occasion, marking the 157th anniversary of the establishment of the American postal system in 1775, was observed similarly throughout the nation.

The Boston Bicentennial Committee, the Boston Post Office and the Chamber of Commerce committee on postal facilities joined in sponsoring a short program at the statue of Benjamin Franklin in front of City Hall this noon. Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. William E. Hurley, postmaster, and Mr. Thomas A. Mullen, chairman of the bicentennial commission, spoke briefly, touching upon the historical aspects of the observance and the progress of the postal system.

A special plaque was placed at the foot of the statue as a reminder that Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster-General of the United States. At the Public Library a special exhibit in the main lobby included a large colored colonial poster, of the period of the founding of the postal system, and another of the modern air mail.

The observance recalls that the first so-called post office in the American colonies was established in Boston in 1639, at the home of Richard Fairbanks, the site of which is near the present Globe building on Washington Street. Previous to the Revolution, the office was in the hands of the Crown Postmaster, but in 1775, the colonists, dissatisfied with the rates and service, abolished the crown office and established the Massachusetts Colonial Posts, including 14 post offices.

The Dance

Fine Arts Theater

Miss Jeanne Louise Paquin, a young dancer from New Bedford, who has studied at the Mary Wigman School in Paris, gave a diverting program at the Fine Arts Theater last evening, consisting of three numbers.

Of these, the final number, "Martinique," an interpretation of one of the quaint customs of savagery, was the most original in conception and smoothest in execution. Miss Paquin's attempt at the "Monotonie Whirl" displayed endurance and vitality, and there were moments when the revolutions reflected the Wigman glamour. The dance lacked climax, possibly due to the rather ineffective use of the drum-beats in the wings. The opening number, "Spanish Dance," was a difficult study in rhythms. Its potentialities were not fully realized, and again perhaps the responsibility lay in obscurities in the accompaniment, which did not always click with the movement. The costumes and lighting were immensely satisfactory.

Miss Paquin has evidently caught the essence of the Wigman ideology. She shows a solid grasp of the fundamentals of her teacher's art, and with all the advantages of youth and personal beauty, and years of development ahead, she should come very near to the top.

"Der Kongress Tanzt," the enchanting German screen-operetta, progresses triumphally into its second week.

M. L.

PROUD HENS CACKLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—Poultry raising in New Hampshire is attracting tours of inspection by organizations from other states. In the last week a caravan from the Essex County Poultry Association in Massachusetts, consisting of 66 automobiles and 263 guests, visited the George Blodgett flock at Londonderry and thence the Jaspar poultry farm at Hudson.

Vermont poultry raisers plan a tour of this State on Aug. 25, visiting the Hubbard farms in Walpole, the Day and Williamson poultry ranges in Lyme, the Gadd and Sargent farms in Plymouth and Mrs. Robert Wright's farm in Sanbornton. Poultry men from New York will tour the State Aug. 26, visiting Mr. Edward N. Larrabee's farms in Peterborough, the poultry farm of Mr. Ray Holmes in Stratham and New Hampshire University in Durham.

HOME OWNERS SEEK INTEREST RATE CUT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26 (AP)—A group of 100 home owners at a meeting last night voted to plead with Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, for some relief from the present 5½ per cent interest rate on the home mortgage.

At the same time, they drew up a protest to banks in this district pointing out that wages have dropped, property values and rentals fallen and declaring that "in this period of revaluation on a downward scale it is impossible for interest rates and taxes to remain on the present scale." The rate sought is 4½ per cent.

Nothing but pure fruit and pure sugar are used in making Mirabel Preserves. There is no more wholesome or delicious way of serving the sweets that should be part of every balanced meal. When you can buy Mirabel Preserves at such low prices as this it is a good idea to stock up with your favorite flavors.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

MIRABEL
PRESERVES

2 lb. JAR 27c

NEW LOW PRICES
Strawberry - Raspberry
Apricot - Pineapple
Blackberry

2 LB. JARS 29c

Radio Assorted BEVERAGES
GOLDEN GINGER ALE, ORANGEADE, LEMON and LIME, SARSAPARILLA, GRAPE
LGE 28 oz BOT 10c
PRICE FOR CONTENTS ONLY

RICHMOND PEACHES
SLICED or HALVES 2 LARGE TINS 25c

PICKLES Banquet Brand
SOUR MIXED or PLAIN QT JAR 21c
SWEET MIXED or PLAIN SWEET QT JAR 27c

CHATKA CRABMEAT
Fancy Imported
2 TINS 45¢

FINAST VINEGAR
½ Gal. Jug 23c
2 QT BOTS 25¢

UNEEDA BISCUITS
N.B.C.
4 PKGS 15¢

PRUDENCE HASH
FANCY CORNED BEEF
TIN 23¢

PALMOLIVE SOAP
4 BARS 25¢

MOXIE
PRICE FOR CONTENTS
2 LGE BOTS 25¢

WHEATIES
READY TO EAT CEREAL
2 PKGS 23¢

CAKE SPECIAL
LEMON TEA TIME CAKE EACH 15c
DELICIOUS ICED FROSTING—LIGHT, FLUFFY CAKE

Raisin Bread	Lge Loaf 8c	Crushed Pineapple	FINAST No 2 Tin 11c
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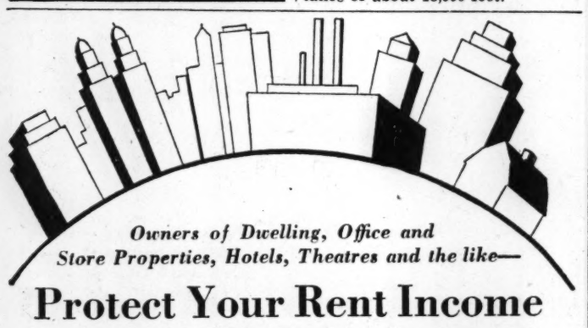

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BORAH TO ROUSE PUBLIC OPINION ON DEBT ISSUE

Places Revival of Trade Far Ahead of Benefits of War Obligations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26—A campaign to rouse public opinion to the potential benefits of putting the world's economic house in order is the far-reaching program now considered by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

As the Idahoan sees it, the potential advantages to the United States of revising or canceling war debts in return for the restoration of its foreign trade, revival of business prosperity and relief from the burden of competitive armaments far outweigh the immediate monetary losses involved in the step.

Mr. Borah states frankly that he does not believe any official move will be taken until public opinion has been formed on the subject. His intention is to arouse public opinion, so far as he is able. Mr. Borah believes that the Department of State will move after, and not before, the ground has been broken in establishing favorable popular sentiment.

As an indication that such latent sentiment now exists, Mr. Borah showed newspaper men here today a sheaf of telegrams that had rapidly grown from the original 25, all congratulating him on his stand. Mr. Borah presented these to offset the attacks on his debt reconsideration proposal by Senate isolationists.

Mr. Borah's argument boils down to this: that immediate business revival is more important to the United States than future war debt payments. The money owed to the United States in war debts by Europe, Mr. Borah feels, is as nothing to the huge trade losses to American business through the present slump.

The Idaho Senator cites figures to indicate that the trade recession has cost the United States, all told, $150,000,000,000. World trade has decreased 60 per cent between January, 1929, and January, 1932. The fall in prices on the farm and in farm values, according to Mr. Borah, has cost American agriculture more than $30,000,000,000 alone. Loss of the war debts would be a small price to pay, Mr. Borah said, if world prosperity could be restored.

A world economic conference that did not consider war debts and reparations would be "utter nonsense," Mr. Borah said. He made plain that he had not consulted the Department of State before writing his bold speech. Mr. Borah asserts the President has authority to call the proposed parley, or to use the $40,000 already appropriated by Congress for a monetary conference, for participation in such a gathering.

Dobbin on Gain In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., July 26—Dobbin is staging a comeback in Pennsylvania and farmers are showing increased interest in breeding good draft horses, according to Mr. C. A. Burge, animal husbandry extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College.

Approximately 150 colts are entered in gold medal colt clubs this year. Clubs are organized in nine counties, including Crawford, Clarion, Indiana, Huntington, Franklin, Lawrence, Mercer, Washington and Venango.

There colts were entered and weighed in at county fairs and picnics last fall. They will be weighed and judged again this fall, when gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to owners raising outstanding colts.

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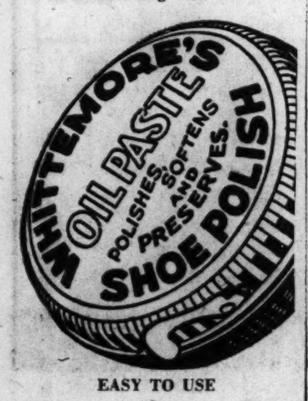

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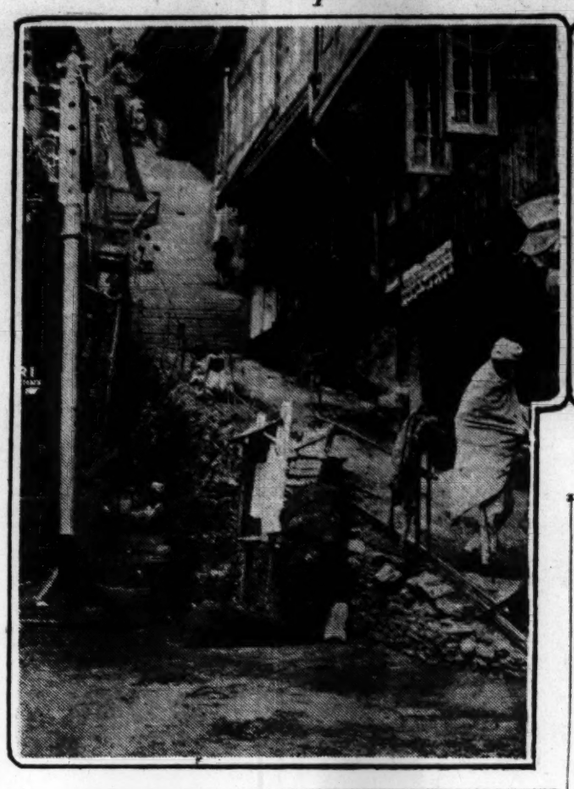

Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE KIPLING FOUND HIS COLOR FOR "KIM"
At Left—A Stairway-Street in Steep Bazaars of India's Summer Capital. Upper—A Procession of Rickshaws Taking Guests to a Garden Party at Viceregal Lodge.

Mall of India's Summer Capital Rivals World's Famous Roads

City of Far Distances on Knifelike Ridge Brings Orient and Occident Together—Mule Trains Retain Their Hold on Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Simla, India

ALONG, narrow street, straggling crookedly along the knife-edged ridge, whereon is perched the small town whence India is ruled during the summer months—such is Simla's world-famous Mall. Narrow by reason of the steep downward slopes on either hand, twisted, apt to break away in large chunks in a bad monsoon, the Mall has no tramcars, no buses, no ordinary motor traffic even, save only the cars of the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of the Punjab. Nor are there any pavements.

To quite another world than ours seems to belong that famous street, whose sole traffic is in rickshaws—quaint hooded prams pulled and pushed by coolies, two before and two behind—on horseback, or on foot. Yet along it are found banks and shops and government buildings; the latter standing somewhat apart in an Olympian aloofness. And this unimportant-looking street ranks in significance with an exclusive few of the world's most famous streets.

At each hour of the day, the Mall bears a quite definitely marked complexion. Its earliest frequenters are hill folk come in to market, carrying in wet weather huge and picturesque umbrellas made of leaves. Light-hearted and independent of manner are the women. In marked contrast to the women of the plains, they are simply clad in black tunic and trousers neatly fitting from knee to ankle, with a black headkerchief knotted at the back.

But their ornaments are surprising. So large and heavy are some of their nose-rings as to need the extra support of a thread tied to the hair. Anklets they wear as well as bracelets; and the rim of one ear may be adorned with as many as nine rings, so that one suspects that they turn all their wealth into jewelry and carry it about on their persons for safety.

Building Up New Dialect

Next come Englishmen walking or riding to their offices. They are followed later by a stream of the babus, chiefly Bengalis and Punjabis, who make such efficient "file-pushers" and are in process of building a new dialect of English, in which such phrases as "This may therefore be done," and "Authority for this is not available," are prominent. A curious feature of the Hindu babu's garb is his dhoti—a long piece of thin white muslin wound loosely about his legs above a pair of gaudy socks and very obvious suspenders.

It is the obligation of performing certain religious rites that prevents the Hindu reaching his office until an hour or so later than his chief. And for convenience the Muhammadan hours are made the same. But the Englishman goes off earlier than his staff to take that exercise which he feels is as necessary to him as are his rites and ceremonies to the Hindu.

At about 11 the Mall fills up with English memsahibs, shopping and chatting in rickshaws, or riding or on foot. And among them these days are many Indian ladies, picturesque in their richly embroidered saris. For the woman of India—in the cities, at least—is rapidly awakening to her position and is asking for that equal treatment which is her due, both from her men folk and from the women of other races. More and more they are coming out of purdah, and though not more than two or three ride, as do so many Englishwomen in India, several already have their Alsatian or Pekinese dogs with them on the Mall. Recently, they even went in procession to demand of their legislators at the Council House that the Sarda Child Marriage Bill be passed.

City of Far Distances

Toward 1 o'clock, bearers are to be seen carrying their masters' lunches to office in tiffin-carriers, in which the bottom dish is filled with hot charcoal. The distances in Simla are considerable and gradients so steep that few men return to home or hotel for lunch; just a few minutes are snatched and work resumed.

Then for two or three hours the Mall is practically deserted. It is the time of the Indians' siesta. Only the hosemen are there in dry weather watering the roadway. And a few stray dhobis pass, carrying at arm's length newly washed and ironed frocks hung on dress-hangers. That is an advantage that the English-woman in India misses when she returns home—she can always get a dress ironed at the shortest notice.

Toward 4 o'clock the bearers appear again, this time with polo topees, felt hats and suitcases, for their masters to change to polo or tennis kit before leaving office. And there are syces taking along their horses. Four o'clock sees a great outpouring of sahibs going off to their various forms of exercise, and of memsahibs, often already in these newly ironed dresses, on the way to a social.

Mule Bells Jangle Merrily

At 6 o'clock out comes the Indian population, and from then on the Mall is crowded. But never are pack animals allowed to mingle with pedestrians and rickshaws and riders on the Mall. There is not sufficient room apart from other considerations.

Many are the mule trains that come into Simla daily, bringing potatoes and other vegetables, charcoal and wood, and fruit. The bells fastened to the animals' gayly betasseled and blue-beaded collars jingle pleasantly as they pass.

By means of a series of tunnels through the lateral spurs and beneath the Ridge, the mules from the Simla-Tibet road and the various hill states round reach the bazaar quarter on the little town's southern slope—that quarter that to the student of native life is Simla's most interesting spot. Well is "that crowded rabbit-warren that climbs up from the valley to the Town Hall at an angle of forty-five" described in Kipling's "Kim."

Street above street connected by long, steep, irregular, stone stairways, with mingled odors of all the spices of the East, of drains and mules—all the Oriental world is represented there.

Sellers of Kings and Necklaces

Pathans from the Frontier Province rub shoulders with Bengalis; a Madrasi or Gujerati bearer seated before a little shop chats with the Punjabi dursi who is finishing the memsahib's tennis frock; and strange-looking priests and ash-besmeared fakirs with begging-bowl thread their way among the throngs.

Thither the Chinamen who daily peddle embroideries and silks from bungalow to bungalow return for the night. Something in common have they in their looks with the Tibetan come from afar to sell his rough-cut turquoise and silver rings, his little tea bowls, and necklaces of lapis lazuli and other stones.

In one street the tailors squat, each in his little shop with a sewing machine on the floor before him. In the next, sellers of curry puffs, of savory rice and gaudy sweets congregate. Jewelers have their section of a long bazaar beyond the sellers of secondhand clothing and lamps and shoes and other miscellaneous oddments. In the crowded main bazaar mule trains debouch from a tunnel—even small hill cattle sometimes serve as pack animals. All push and jostle together with massed humanity; and the adventurous American or European who penetrates there must be prepared to take his share of jostling too.

BANDITS BETTER THAN BEER, SAYS 'BILLY' SUNDAY

Liquor System in Canada, Ben Spence Says, Is Ghastly Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES PLAINES, Ill., July 26—Characterizing the Canadian liquor control system as a "ghastly, grim, unspeakable failure," so far as solving the drink problem is concerned, Mr. Ben Spence, prominent Canadian dry, told the Chicagoland Drys' Assembly here yesterday why the Canadian plan "was not all it's cracked up to be."

The Rev. William A. (Billy) Sunday said to the assembly that the country is better off with the bandits than it would be with breweries.

"When you compare the saloon at its best and prohibition at its worst, prohibition is still a million times better. If you legalize beer," he added, "the saloon must of necessity come back. Al Smith says he's against the saloon—but where would he sell the stuff. In a booze cafeteria?"

Here are the points Mr. Spence made:

The designation "control system" is a misnomer, used for propaganda purposes. "Sale," not control, is the dominating characteristic of all the Canadian liquor selling systems in the various provinces. "Their purpose is very frankly to provide facilities by which people who wish liquor may obtain it," he said. Altogether there are in Canada 5235 authorized liquor selling places of one kind and another, Mr. Spence declared.

These liquor systems, he said, have not taken liquor out of politics. On the other hand, the liquor traffic owes its life, in its present form in Canada, to the fact that it went into politics, he declared.

Labor has not been aided, as was promised, Mr. Spence continued, because the liquor traffic lessens the purchasing power, diverting money, lowering efficiency, and has proved itself "a bane, not a benefit, to labor."

There has not been a decrease, but an increase in liquor consumption, according to official figures, he said. Consumption of absolute alcohol in beverages increased from 2,551,000 gallons in 1923 to 5,230,000 gallons in 1930, or 105 per cent.

Saloons still flourish, although they have other names—beer parlors, beverage rooms, taverns—Mr. Spence added. Half of the authorized liquor selling places, he said, are places where liquor can be consumed on the premises.

Leif Erikson Day, Oct. 9, Requested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 26—A request to Congress, "at the earliest practicable opportunity," to designate Oct. 9 as Leif Erikson Day was voted here at the third annual convention of the Leif Erikson Memorial Association of America.

A legal holiday will not be asked, but the campaign to have laws passed in the several states prescribing appropriate exercises in the schools will be continued. Wisconsin and Minnesota already have adopted such laws in recognition of Norse sagas, which credit "Leif the Lucky" with having explored the New England coast about 1000 A. D.

Mr. C. A. Hoen, Edgerton, Wis., was reëlected president of the association.

Y. M. C. A. SPONSORS ECONOMIC PARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first institute on economic and industrial affairs, sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and a number of educational and international labor and industrial groups, will be held at Lake Couchiching, Ontario, between Aug. 15 and 27.

Prof. R. M. MacIver, director of political philosophy and sociology at Columbia University, will lecture on economics and politics. Prof. J. F. Parkinson of the University of Toronto will be in charge of the work on economics and industry. Prof. N. A. M. MacKenzie, member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, will conduct the lectures on international organization. Rev. Prof. John Line of Victoria College will lecture on the philosophy of reconstruction.

Jet of Water Slices Metals Like Cheese

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 26—For steel to cut water would not be news, but for water to cut steel should be, says the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in announcing a new testing apparatus in which a tiny jet of water is said to cut the hardest of steel alloys in a jiffy, like cheese.

The purpose of the machine developed by Mr. T. F. Hengstenberg, is to determine the rate at which different metals wear away as they cut through moisture-laden atmosphere at high speed. The machine, it is said, reproduces in a few minutes the wear which would take place on airplane propellers spinning at tremendous speed through rain and fog for months, or on steam turbine blades in years of service.

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Power Held by Aristocracy Early Latin-American Issue

Framers of New Constitutions Sought to Hold Government in Hands of Upper Class

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26 — During those days in the early nineteenth century when men were evolving constitutions for the Spanish-American colonies, to be enjoyed later in free states, a means to continue the power in the hands of the aristocracy was held paramount, Prof. N. A. N. Cleven, University of Pittsburgh, told members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at the George Washington University here.

This, combined with economic situations, strongly influenced the South American countries, he said, and from the course pursued down through the years that followed, afforded little or no evidence of political stability in Latin-American life. From the first there had been continuous rivalry between various sections of the countries over the locations of capitals, and often every little hamlet wanted to be a separate state. Then, too, there had been, and is, the problem of cooperation between the whites and the non-whites.

Paralleling the present troubles in Chile, Professor Cleven, referred to the constitution of 1818 which, he said, was devised to provide a government suitable for the needs of the people. It aimed to protect the individual and his property. However, to a degree similar to that protection afforded by the Chilean Government today, it failed. During the era between 1818 and 1830 Chile discovered it required a simple, strong constitution if political stability was ever to be maintained.

And so it was that in 1831 the Grand Constituent Convention convened. From it came a National Government parliamentary in nature, to remain in force up to 1925, with certain definite reforms. Why this constitution succeeded where others failed, is attributed to congressional power over ministers; the establishment of parliamentary responsibility.

The Chilean constitution of 1833 was a response to the needs of Chile at that time. There was no opportunity for experiments with untried theories, or to play with anarchial elements like those of today. Even then, limited suffrage was considered. But what really concerned those framing laws, carrying on during 92 years to follow, was the continuation of a Government in the hands of the aristocratic class. That meant a union of the clergy, the privileged class, and the army officers.

The makers of the constitution, Professor Cleven noted, were "hard-headed, practical men." Theirs was the problem to establish a régime that would give peace, order and stability to the state. An oligarchic republic was thus founded, one based on the colonial traditions. The authority of the nation was established.

How near the Spanish-American colonies, during the early nineteenth century, came to being governed as monarchies was explained by Professor Cleven with his reference to Señor San Martin, the Supreme Protector of Peru in 1821. In Chile and Argentina, as well as in Peru, Señor San Martin had been working for the establishment of a monarchy, or monarchies, in Spanish America. He had been a supporter of Señor Manuel Belgrano's plans for the restoration of the Empire of the Incas with a descendant of the Incas as ruler. In Peru he had tried to induce Viceroy La Serna, in the celebrated conference of May 18, 1821, at Punchauca, to work for the establishment of a monarchy. The plan was to form a regency with Señor La Serna as the president until a prince could be found to accept the crown. Señor San Martin stated that he himself would go to Spain if that were necessary to urge a Spanish prince to accept the throne. The offer was rejected, Señor La Serna dropped, and the protectorate of 1821 was established.

Señor San Martin then proceeded to prepare the people of Peru for a monarchy. Appointing members to the newly established Council of State he founded the Order del Sol to establish a new nobility, the membership of the order being hereditary. On Dec. 24, 1821, he induced the Council of State to approve a mission to Spain for a prince to accept the throne of Peru. Unexpectedly he lost his hold on the people and decided to seek an interview with Gen. Simón Bolívar.

Details of the interview are unessential now, for they lost for Señor San Martin the cause he favored. He resigned as Supreme Protector of Peru and departed from the country. There followed the Constitution of 1823, making the power of the Executive dependent upon the will of Congress. Thus ended the scheme that might have retarded the Spanish-American colonies at least many years from achieving their desire for constitutional freedom.

CAMPAIGN COSTS 2 CENTS

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 26 (AP)—Representative Andrew J. May, Democratic candidate for renomination, reported pre-primary expenses of two cents to the Secretary of State. He wrote a vote-seeking letter before the new postage rates went into effect.

ATLANTIC FLIERS ON MONTREAL HOP

CARTWRIGHT, Labrador, July 26 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator, and his three-man crew prepared today to take off for Montreal on their way to Chicago. The fliers yesterday completed the third transatlantic flight to North America in as many years when they brought the flying boat down in Independence harbor at 5:45 p. m., eastern standard time after a 600-mile water hop from Ivigtut, Greenland. The distance from here to Montreal, the next leg of the flight is 1000 miles.

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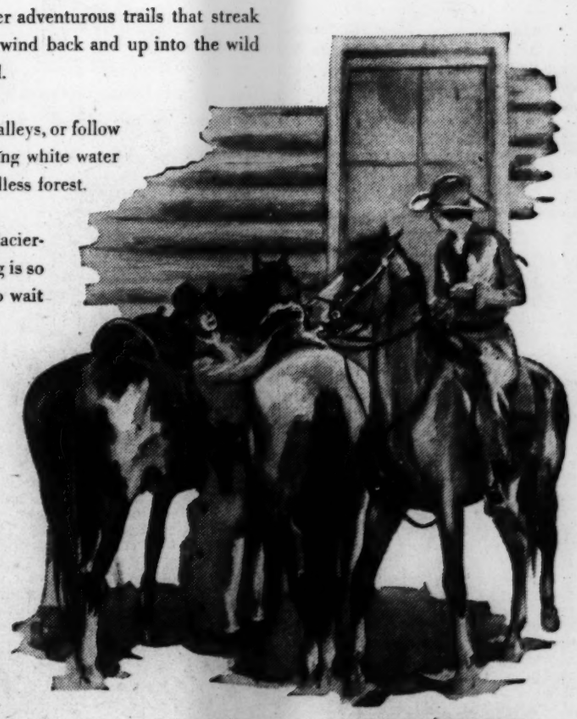

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BONUS VETERANS GET MORE TIME FOR EVACUATION

Order to Quit Government Property Is Extended Another 24 Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 26—Last night members of the Bonus Army occupying land and buildings along Pennsylvania Avenue and belonging to the Treasury Department slept undisturbed. An extra 24 hours to evacuate the property were granted by the department. Although the deadline had been set at 12 midnight, Treasury officials declared that because of "practical difficulties," enforcement of the original order had been abandoned until midnight July 26.

The original notice to the Bonus Army to "evacuate" was served Saturday afternoon by Mr. Edward R. Wilman, assistant chief of the legal division of the office of supervising architect of the Treasury Department. Yesterday a last-minute effort to forestall the evacuation order was made by Mr. Herbert S. Ward, who claimed to have been retained by the B. E. F. officials to file a temporary injunction proceedings.

Just before 4 o'clock Mr. Ward called on the clerk of the District Court and requested permission to file a petition after hours. The request was refused. Mr. Ward stated that the Treasury Department demand was an injustice and that he would call on Justice Oscar R. Luhring for a temporary restraining order. Should Mr. Ward's petition meet with the justice's approval the evacuation of the Pennsylvania Avenue property would be delayed 10 days to permit argument whether the temporary stay should be made permanent.

Yesterday's demonstration by the radical members of the B. E. F. was the liveliest Washington has witnessed between the police and the former soldiers. Five times the veterans were forced back as several strove to make their way toward the White House.

Steps to suppress panhandling by individual members of the Bonus Army and those representing themselves as bonus marchers have been taken by Hoke Smith, national supply officer of the B. E. F. He said that if the situation could be remedied in no other way, the B. E. F. itself would prosecute panhandlers.

Approximately 20 credential cards signed by himself and bearing the approval and seal of Waters, were issued last night. Only men with these cards are authorized to accept donations of any kind for the army.

Smith said he would appreciate coöperation of District residents in suppression of panhandling, and any cases reported to national supply headquarters at 645 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, would be severely dealt with.

Olympic Men Find Competition Is With Self, Not With Others

Athletes of All Nations Grouped in Village and in Daily Intimate Contact Discover That Racial Barriers Are of Sleazy Stuff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part. The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle; the essential thing is not to have conquered, but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to build a stronger and more valiant and, above all, more scrupulous and more generous humanity. — DE COURBETON.

LOS ANGELES—From the walls of the lounge-of-all-nations, in the Pueblo Indian administration building of Olympic village, these words of the Frenchman who was so instrumental in reviving the Olympic Games some years ago, are resounding a motivation note in a new orchestration of international understanding and purpose which is destined to have widespread effects in promoting world peace.

It was the purpose of Mr. H. O. Davis, designer and managing director of the village, and of the Olympic committee, that this lounge should serve as a sort of discovery room wherein various nationalities could meet comfortably and informally and discover at first hand how very nice everyone is when one really gets to know him.

It is the one room in southern California at the present moment where it is impossible to hold prejudices intact. They melt and evaporate. And who knows how much of it may be due to Mr. Davis's forethought in having de Courbeton's message of playing the game of life unselfishly and well painted in large letters on the most conspicuous wall in the room.

"This is a village of human beings, not of different nationalities," said Mr. Davis in an interview. "This is the first time in history, so to speak, that so many men of different races and languages have lived happily under one roof. There has never been another community like it anywhere. Here are men with various kinds of backgrounds, experiences, education and training, with widely diverging opinions on religion, politics and life in general, getting along like a big family with the utmost unity and harmony.

"They are setting aside their differences and, in personal discoveries of one another, are losing class and individual suspicions and prejudices, and are unconsciously illustrating the fact that the brotherhood of mankind is, after all, very simple and practical.

Does Incalculable Good

"An Englishman buttonholed me in the lounge a few nights ago and said this: 'It cost me over $2000 to come here for the games, but if I never see them, I am repaid by having spent a week in this village. The good this village is doing is incalculable; the good I have seen accomplished here in international relationships in such a short time is almost unbelievable.

"I have lived everywhere, but never before have I so realized the oneness of all peoples on the earth. If all nations would establish a yearly international village, put their political and financial ambassadors therein for a couple of weeks or a month and let them live together as these athletic ambassadors are, the brotherhood of man would be definitely established within 10 years and jealousies, hatreds and war would disappear like bad dreams.'"

Everywhere within the village one feels a vitalizing sense of life and activity, and yet everyone seems so relaxed, so happy, so contented. But more definite than anything is the unmistakable evidence of a new world consciousness budding and flowering in these men of many nations.

The mental attitude is different from that of other Olympiads. These men think differently, they train differently, they perform differently. Their coaches and trainers and managers are paying more attention to mental attitude and mental environment. The old order of things is slipping away fast. These men are mentally further out on the frontiers of consciousness. They dare discard the old and try the new, and everywhere they are shattering records.

Truth of Competition

The more intelligent of these villagers, one learns, have their mental fingers on a fundamental truth that might well be of experimental value for all men. It is this. In all competition one competes with others and not against them. Each man must conquer himself, his own limitations; not the limitations of the other man. He knows that he must run against himself, jump against himself, perform other feats against himself, and as he gives his best he contributes just that much in humanity's universal warfare against limitations in general.

So with a newer inspiration and enthusiasm, this modern athlete goes into the stadium to conquer his own and collective limitations, although from the general point of view he is fighting for a particular nation and a particular group within the nation.

Coaches and trainers who have seen this newer vision and are utilizing it in their training systems are proving its value by results. Probably at no previous time have coaches been paying so much attention to mental attitudes, morale and character building as essential necessities for successful athletic achievement. Everywhere in the village one notes this.

In the village the conviction comes that perhaps many complicated national and international problems are due to people having lost the child heart, perhaps it would be better to say—misplaced it. Have we lost the art of playing and having fun, the kind of fun unmixed with self-interests, promotion and commercialism? Is it true that most of us will not play a game unless we feel sure we can win, or at least be very successful at it?

The Greeks insisted that good bodies and excellence in performance could not possibly come from ugly and bad qualities in thought; the modern athlete learns among his first lessons the value of the dynamic force of character and that mental and physical expression is incompatible with selfishness.

And these valiant men of speed, skill and courageous valor are taking ethics out of the realm of theory and making it work on track and field, on land and afloat.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

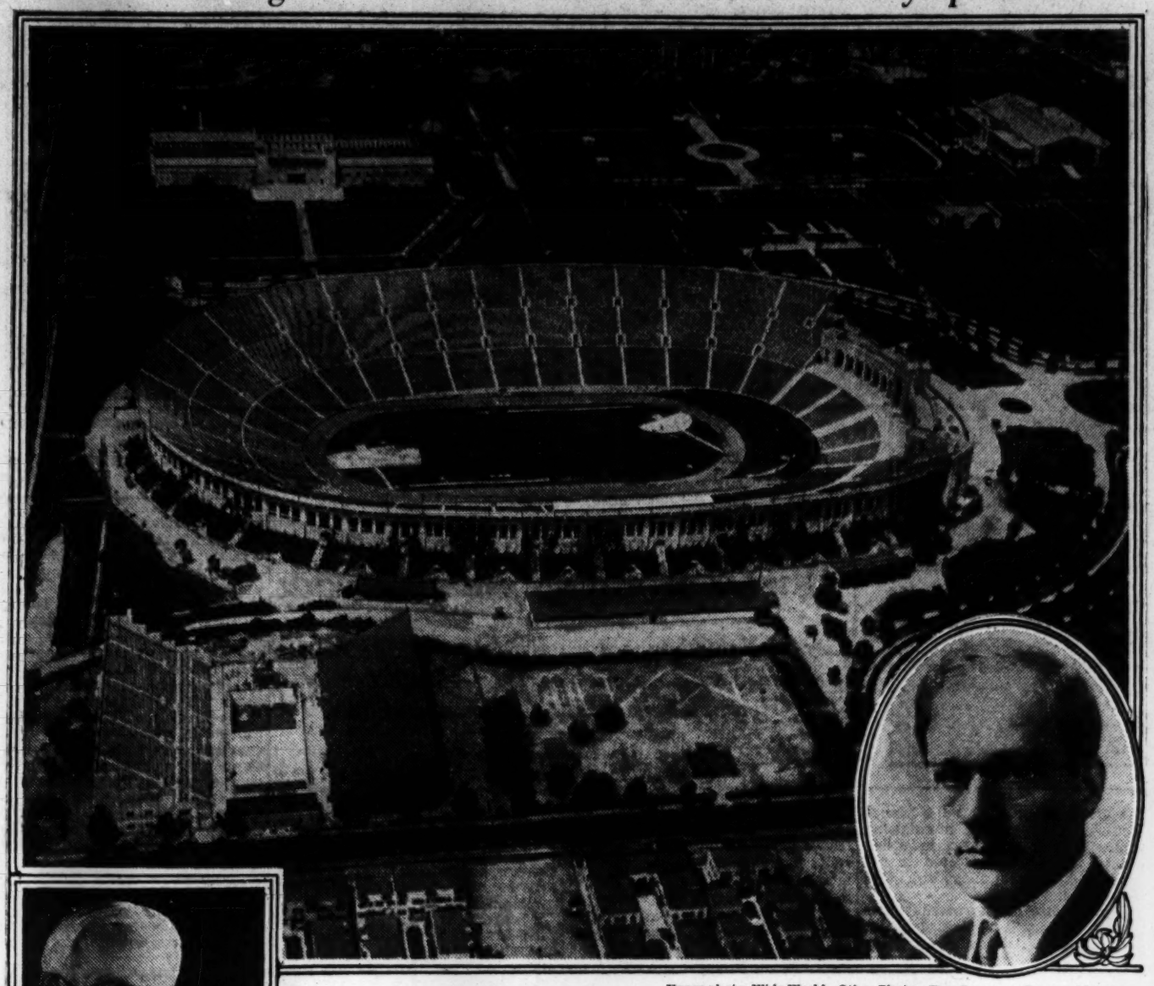
Mrs. Hoffmann, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. Hoffmann, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. J. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Anna Schulz, Detroit, Mich.
Alfred Schulz, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Eleanor Thayer Stout, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella W. Snyder, Easton, Penna.
J. H. Rupert, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Mrs. Lillias Meyer, Eltingville, N. Y.
J. H. Meyer, Eltingville, N. Y.
Clark Herman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha B. Eckhouse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Blanche Stephenson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Helen Elizabeth Stephenson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lillian M. Schnebly, Denver, Colo.
Clara E. Welch, Denver, Colo.
J. Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
Miss Isabel Liddell, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret G. Fuller, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur H. Hines, Syracuse, N. Y.
Arthur H. Hines, Syracuse, N. Y.
Edwin C. Mather, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. M. Carolyn Fairbanks, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Rose K. Srebnik, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. R. M. Shepherd, Kittanning, Penna.
R. M. Shepherd, Kittanning, Penna.
Miss Virginia Shepherd, Kittanning, Penna.
T. M. Hart, New Britain, Conn.
Mrs. Rae B. Ruhl, Las Vegas, Nev.
Mrs. Katharine L. M. Burns, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Jennie M. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. H. Rupert, Wilkinsburg, Penna.

ALABAMA CITIES MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GADSDEN, Ala.—After years of unsuccessful effort to merge the cities of Gadsden, Alabama City and Attalla, with a combined population of 37,586, consolidation is apparently at hand. Alabama City voted 520 to 143 to become a part of Gadsden, the two cities to be governed by a commission, formed by the last Legislature. Attalla is expected to follow suit.

Where Leading Athletes of the World Will Strive for Olympic Honors



Upper photo, Wide World. Other Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

READY FOR OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1932

Upper Picture—Olympic Park at Los Angeles, Where World's Leading Athletes Will Compete In Xth Olympiad, Beginning July 30. Lower Left—WILLIAM M. GARLAND, President of the Xth Olympiade (Organizing) Committee and Man Who Brought the Olympic Games to the United States. Right Insert—AVERY BRUNDAGE, President of the American Olympic Committee.

World Awaits Start Of the Xth Olympiad

(Continued from Page 1)

repeat. The United States Cavalry, however, has had detachments quartered in this area for many months mastering the various stunts and they hope to make a good showing against the northland invaders.

After the dominating track and field events are mostly out of the way, swimming and diving for men and women and waterpolo occupy chief attention, starting Saturday, Aug. 6, at the swimming stadium. The United States is to defend the majority of titles in these aquatic sports minus many of the men and women who made it outstanding in 1928.

Second Week's Program

On the second week's program are fencing in the Armory, gymnastics, lacrosse and field hockey in the stadium, yachting, in the harbor, rowing at Long Beach, and wrestling and boxing in the Auditorium. There will also be shooting on the rifle range, and the final equestrian jumping contests in the stadium. Finals in most of the events will be held in the stadium.

American football is to be demonstrated in the stadium under lights at night, Monday, Aug. 8. The lacrosse exhibition, as distinct from the contests, is to be held Sunday afternoon, Aug. 7.

In swimming the men's program includes freestyle races at 100, 400 and 1500 meters, backstroke at 100 meters, breastroke at 200 meters and an 800-meter relay. There will be diving from the low board and the high board, and an elimination tournament at waterpolo. The women's program is the same except for the long freestyle race, the relay is only 400 meters, and they do not play polo.

Soccer, or Association football, is the only sport on the program in recent revivals which will not be seen at the Olympics here. The game was ruled out because of some question as to the amateur regulations which prevail in this sport among European countries. These countries permit compensation for time lost from business, whereas the Olympic conditions for qualification state that an athlete "must not have received reimbursement or compensation for loss of salary." This is in keeping with tradition. In the year 392 A. D., the Romans were accused of professionalism, and as a result the Greeks not only ruled out the Romans, but abolished the games. They were not revived until 1896.

Team Points Not Scored

Team points are no longer scored at the Olympic Games. The stress is upon individual excellence, whereas team scoring usually depends more upon numbers, bringing forward the complicating questions of finance and comparative wealth as distinct from comparative prowess.

Ideal conditions for surpassing achievement in all of the athletic contests are practically guaranteed by the natives of this section. California's athletes, they point out, have always had, as contributory to their triumphs, the splendid conditions of training that will be afforded all participants in the contest. It is pointed out that these games are located farther south, and nearer to the latitude of Mount Olympus, Greece, than any of the recent quadrennial games. For this reason it is expected that many records will be improved and performances approach nearer to perfection.

Spectators at the games will not only witness daily a varied program of sports, but will enjoy all the colorful ceremonies and pageantry of this quadrennial event, which will probably not be held in the United States again for two or three decades.

Signs Show Soviet Food Running Low

(Continued from Page 1)

Basin on the whole has emerged from the field of acute food difficulties and the sharp interruptions in the bread supply which occurred in February have been liquidated," the Pravda correspondent reports cases when workers lost some of their daily bread rations because the coöperative stores sold bread irregularly and refused to accept bread coupons issued for one day as valid for the next.

The same correspondent describes the unsavory mess which the workers were obliged to eat when the kettles in which their porridge was cooked were used for the preparation of beet soup without being cleaned.

As usual, when the country is confronted with a severe food crisis, the Soviet authorities are showing more disposition to reckon with the individualist impulses of the peasant, who is the basic food producer. Three times the Soviet régime has been faced with a problem of this kind.

The first and incomparably most serious of these situations arose in 1921, when the end of the civil war was followed by a major crisis, alike in industrial and agricultural production and when the subsequent great famine loomed in the offing. Lenine met this emergency with the proclamation of the New Economic Policy, which meant for the peasant freedom from oppressive state requisitions, the right to sell his produce freely after paying a tax in kind, and liberty to develop his individual homestead.

The second crisis, relatively much less severe and yet significant enough in its way, came in the spring of 1930, when ruthless administrative compulsion in driving peasants into collective farms elicited disturbances in several parts of the country, along with a more formidable kind of "passive resistance," expressed in a wholesale destruction of cattle, from which the country is still very far from having recovered.

Stalin put on the brakes at this time by publishing his open letter, "Giddiness From Success," casting all the blame for excesses in promoting collectivization on local officials and assuring the peasants rights of property in their houses, gardens and domestic animals.

The new noteworthy food stringency of 1932, which has probably been intensified by the establishing of emergency stores for possible contingencies in the development of the Far Eastern situation, has called forth new remedial measures.

A decree in March censured attempts of local officials to confiscate or "socialize" the peasants' cattle; the new agricultural tax exempts cattle, fodder and certain valuable crops from taxation; a recent important decree, published under the signatures of Stalin and Molotov, appreciably reduces the amount of grain which will be purchased at fixed prices by state and coöperative organizations, and grants the peasant the right to dispose of the remainder in the private market or through the "collective farm bazaars" which have been instituted in many large towns.

The success of these measures in stimulating the peasants to greater productivity will probably depend very largely on whether the state can offer enough manufactured goods to serve as an equivalent for the peasants' surplus grain and other products.

Meanwhile agricultural Russia's inability to feed itself adequately would seem to indicate that official boasts about having "solved the grain problem" and assumptions that state and collective farming represent a great stride forward, in production, as against individual agriculture, must be taken with several large pinches of salt.

Study to Be Made Of Slum Districts In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 26—With a view to improving the blighted or slum districts in this city, a study of housing conditions within the area east of Broad Street, between Poplar Street and Washington Avenue will be undertaken shortly by the Architects Municipal Development Council, an organization just formed by members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The study will be made in coöperation with other groups which are working toward the same end, rehabilitation of these districts, and will coördinate all information in the hope of making recommendations that will be of permanent value to the city, the council's statement of purpose brings out.

A plan providing opportunities for immediate construction to improve these slum areas will be formulated, this plan to conform with existing plans for the development of the city, according to Mr. Ralph B. Bencker, president of the new organization.

Representatives from allied organizations will form an advisory committee with the council, which will work in close contact with it. These representatives will be from such groups as the Real Estate Board, the Housing Association, the Engineers Club, the Playground Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Federation of Construction Industry, City Planning and Zoning Commissions, the utilities, the Bar Association, etc.

Russian-Polish Neutrality Pact Signed at Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, July 26—The Soviet-Polish nonaggression and neutrality pact, initialed Jan. 25, was signed here yesterday.

Moscow's proposal of such a pact dates back six years, but negotiations languished and only became active after Aristide Briand proposed a Franco-Soviet pact last summer.

The lapse of time between initialing and signing the pact which binds each side for three years to abstain from aggression and to observe neutrality if the other is unprovokedly attacked—is believed due to Poland's desire not to commit itself until its ally, Roumania, did likewise. Soviet-Roumanian negotiations last winter failed owing to the question of Bessarabia which the Soviet Union considers illegally occupied by Roumania.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, July 26—Ratification of the Soviet-Polish pact is expected to be delayed, pending a further attempt to solve the Soviet-Roumanian differences. It is understood here that negotiations with this end in view reached an advanced stage during the recent session of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva when Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania discussed matters privately.

PRINCETON LEGACY FILED

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Princeton University eventually will receive $150,000 for the promotion of classical learning, under the will of Mr. Arthur Hawley Scribner, president of Charles Scribner's Sons, Inc., filed for probate Friday.

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EAST HAM: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 49 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lowers Briggate (Opp. Dyson, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 2 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 230 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 57½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 22 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 9C Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

LORD BURGHLEY BRINGS BRITISH

Few Record Performers but Thinks the Team Will Do Well

LOS ANGELES, July 26 (AP)—The Union Jack flew a bit more briskly over the Olympic village yesterday as the British track team, captained by the popular Lord David Burghley, added its small but powerful quota to the international assemblage of all-star athletes.

Although the entire British contingent, in all sports, numbers about 80 competitors, the squad arriving yesterday numbered only 19 runners and hurdlers. For the first time in Olympic history, Britain entered no performers in the field events, leaving this feature of the games entirely up to her Dominions.

Despite the lack of numbers, the British track forces, accompanied by their South African and New Zealand allies, numbered threats in the feature races, from 400 to 1500 meters, as well as in the hurdles, Lord Burghley's specialty.

Rampling Is Ready

The titled British leader, holder of the Olympic 400-meter hurdles championship, reported Lieut. Godfrey Rampling, quarter-mile ace, had recovered completely from a mishap that kept him out of the English championships, but that R. H. Thomas, 1500 hope, and Reid, Scotch sprint star, are not at their best.

"I'm just a young fellow myself, only 27, you know," smiled the slim, pink-cheeked young nobleman, "but I have seen enough of competition not to make any predictions. Somehow we British have done pretty well in the middle distances. We miss fellows like Liddell and Douglas Lowe, of course, but we have some good men, and I surely hope we can take back one gold medal to show for our efforts. Our times in the tryouts and championships don't mean very much.

"Yes, we have heard all about Carr and Eastman doing such great things in the quarter. You know, our British record is only 48.3 for the 440-yards, but we manage now and then to win a race.

Good Time and Do His Best

"What do I hope to do? Well, have a good time and do my best. This is my fifth trip to the United States and I have always had good competition. I have entered the high hurdles as well as the 400, which comes first, and I might run on the 1600-meter relay team, too.

"By the way that's all a lot of bosh you fellows have had in the newspapers about our young quarter-miler Stoneley. In the first place, we don't run secret trials at 3 o'clock in the morning, and Stoneley, although he won the national 400 championship, hasn't done much better than 49 seconds. Rampling, sound again, is our best bet."

Burghley indicated he regarded Facelli of Italy as his keenest rival in the 400 meter hurdles. They have met six times abroad and each holds three victories. Tom Hampson is the chief British hope in the 800. In the 1500, Jerry Corners, mile champion with a mark of 4m. 14 1-5s, will be the main standard-bearer if Thomas does not return to form. The British have high regard for the young New Zealander, Lovelock, an Oxford student, who has a mile mark of 4m. 12 1-5s.

No South African Hurdlers

The South Africans have no hurdlers to carry on for Weightman-Smith and Atkinson, their stars of the last two Olympiads, but bulking large in the party yesterday was Harry Hart, giant shot-putter and decathlon contender. They also have a good sprinter in Joubert and a 400-meter star in Walters, both well known to American athletes.

The British delegation was one of a group of more than 250 athletes moving into the Olympic village today.

The newcomers included 150 from Canada, 58 from Hungary, 11 men and two women from South Africa, and nine men and two women from Austria.

Tonight 16 members of the United States boxing team will arrive from San Francisco. Spain, Portugal, Cuba, and Lithuania, are the only nations of the 38 competing in the athletic events not represented.

Eastman Figured Again

The Americans, putting in another brisk workout yesterday afternoon expected to complete their cast of stars today with Big Ben Eastman. Despite the trouble that has kept the Stanford star from joining the Olympic forces for nearly a fortnight after the final tryouts, experts figure Eastman is likely to turn the tables on his American rival, Bill Carr, in the 400-meter final next week. This is based on a belief Big Ben will be back in form and at his best in a race run off in lanes.

Meanwhile Olympic headquarters reported no abatement in the ticket boom, with the swimming finals already a sell-out, and a majority of pasteboards sold for most of the other feature events over the two weeks of international athletic competition.

The opening ceremony this Saturday, is expected to attract more than 100,000 to the Olympic stadium and also be a sell-out.

CURTIS LEAVES FOR OLYMPICS

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Vice-President Charles Curtis left here last night for Los Angeles to represent President Herbert Hoover in opening the Olympic Games on Saturday. The Vice-President carried with him a greeting from the President and also the Distinguished Flying Cross awarded by Congress to Amelia Earhart Putnam for her transatlantic flight. He will present this to America's famous woman aviator at Los Angeles.

IOWA STATE GOLF TITLE

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 26—Denmar Miller recently defeated Pete Jordan, 4 and 3, on the Sioux City Country Club course for the Iowa state amateur golf title. Both players were members of the Golf and Country Club of Des Moines. Jordan was 5 down at the end of the seventeenth hole in the morning, but won the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-second to create a great battle before being defeated.

BENDER IS RELEASED

ERIE, Penna., July 26 (AP)—Charles A. (Chief) Bender, famous pitcher of the world champion Philadelphia Athletics 20 years ago, today was released as manager of the Erie club of the Central Baseball League following a dispute with club officials. Bill McCorry, former manager of the Albany club of the Eastern League, which suspended operations 10 days ago, is being considered as Bender's successor.

F. P. REID WINS THE TWO DASHES

Gets Harvey Trophy as British "Champion of the Year"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The close advent of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles infused special interest into the doings of Britain's runners in their annual national championships, here, recently. The outstanding feature of the Amateur Athletic Association's 1932 meeting was undoubtedly the winning of the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes in 9.9s. and 22s. respectively, by F. P. Reid of the Atalanta Club, Scotland. Reid thus became the first athlete since 1925 to win the two sprint championships. Loren Murchison, U. S. A., was the last man to do such a thing. For his feat, Reid gained the Harvey Memorial Trophy, which is awarded to the competitor who is adjudged to be "the champion of the year."

The C. N. Jackson Memorial Cup, awarded for the best performance by a British competitor in the championships, went to A. A. Cooper, Woodford Green A. C., who, in returning 13m. 44 3-5s. for the two-mile walk, improved by 5 2-5s. upon the previous best championship time, made by the world's record holder, G. E. Larner, in 1905.

Thomas Hampson's success in the half-mile run was fully anticipated. In the latter part of the race he was stoutly challenged by J. V. Powell, London A. C. Hampson won with a yard and a half to spare in 1m. 56 2-5s.

J. F. Cornes of Oxford University, gained a splendid win in the mile over another Dark Blue, J. E. Lovelock, a New Zealander who holds the British record for this distance. Cornes' time, 4m. 14 1-5s. is faster than all previous returns in this race excepting A. G. Hill's 4m. 13 4-5s. in 1921—then a British record.

The most popular victory was that of Lord Burghley, England's Olympic captain, in the 440-yard low hurdles. For the first time in many years, Burghley gave the 120 yards high hurdles a miss and concentrated solely on the longer race. His time of 54 3-5s. is only 1 1-5s. outside the British record held by L. Facelli, Italy.

Two new British championship records were set up by club-mates in the two and seven-mile walks. A. A. Cooper, Woodford A. C., as mentioned, returned 13m. 44 3-5s, and, over the longer distance, A. G. H. Pope clocked 51m. 21 2-5s.

Britain's star Marathon runner, Samuel Ferris, had been given to understand that his performance in the Kinniard Trophy race in May was good enough to gain him inclusion in the team for Los Angeles and so he stood out of the Marathon race in connection with the championships. In his absence, Duncan McLeod Wright, Maryhill Harriers, Scotland, who is the Empire Games champion, and his protégé, D. McNab Robertson, of the same club, fought out the issue. These two entered the ground together and ran two laps of the track as fresh-looking as if they were doing a half-mile. Robertson, who sprinted the last 50 yards to win by about five yards, had a time of 2h. 34m. 32 2-5s. which has been beaten only once since the race was instituted in 1925. The summary::

100-Yard Dash—Won by *F. P. Reid, Atalanta Club; *E. L. Page, Blackheath Harriers, second; *S. C. Fuller, Great Yarmouth A. C., third. Time—9.9s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by F. P. Reid; S. C. Fuller, second; *S. E. Englehart, York Harriers, third. Time—22s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by *C. H. Stoneley, British Army; Thomas Hampson, Achilles Club, second; T. A. B. Parselle, Milocarian A. C., third. Time—49 4-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by *Thomas Hampson; *J. V. Powell, London A. C., second; T. H. Scrimshaw, Belgrave Harriers, third. Time—1m. 56 2-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by *J. F. Cornes, Achilles Club; J. E. Lovelock, Achilles Club, second; Cyril Ellis, Birchfield Harriers, third. Time—4m. 14 1-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by *W. J. Beavers, York Harriers; *J. A. Burns, Saltwell Harriers, second; H. A. Forrester, Woodford Green A. C., third. Time—14m. 23 1-5s.

Six-Mile Run—Won by J. H. Potts, Saltwell Harriers; J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers, second; A. F. Furze, Watford Harriers, third. Time—30m. 23 1-5s.

Marathon Run—Won by D. McNab Robertson, Maryhill Harriers, 2h. 34m. 32 3-5s.; D. McLeod Wright, Maryhill Harriers, second, 2h. 34m. 34s.; H. W. Payne, Woodford Green A. C., third, 2h. 40m. 30s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Blackheath Harriers; Achilles Club, second; South London Harriers, third. Time—43 3-5s.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by A. A. Cooper, Woodford Green A. C.; R. F. Edge, Birmingham W. C., second; L. H. Dickinson, Lancashire W. C., third. Time—13m. 44 3-5s. (Championship record).

Seven-Mile Walk—Won by A. H. G. Pope, Woodford Green A. C.; R. F. Edge, Birmingham W. C., second; A. E. Plumb, North London Harriers, third. Time—51m. 21 2-5s. (Championship record).

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by *D. O. Finlay, Royal Air Force; W. L. H. Thring, Achilles Club, second; I. Tubbs, third. Time—14.9s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by *Lord Burghley, Achilles Club; J. Simpson, London A. C., second; J. W. O. Stone, South London Harriers, third. Time—54 3-5s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by *Thomas Evenson, Salford Harriers; *G. W. Bailey, Salford Harriers, second; J. E. Webster, Birchfield Harriers, third. Time—10m. 13 4-5s. (Championship record).

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. M. Evans, South Africa, 23ft. 2in.; P. Anglim, Wexford A. C., second, 22ft. 11in.; S. E. P. Edenborough, South London Harriers, third, 22ft. 6½in.

Running High Jump—Won by W. A. Land, Army A. and C. C. A., 6ft. 1in.; E. R. Bradbrooke, Achilles Club, and S. R. West, Polytechnic Harriers, tied for second, 6ft.

Pole Vault—Won by P. B. B. Ogilvie, Achilles Club, 12ft.; F. Phillipson, Salford Harriers, second, 11ft. 6in.; E. P. Housden, South London Harriers, and F. R. Webster, London A. C., tied, third, 11ft. 3in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by A. J. Gray, Polytechnic Harriers, 45ft. 4in.; W. H. Childs, Liverpool Police, second, 44ft. 3in.; R. E. Gifford, Pearl Assurance S. C., third, 41ft. 8in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. Hart, South Africa, 48ft. 5½in.; R. L. Howland, Achilles Club, second, 47ft. 8½in.; K. H. Pridle, London A. C., third, 44ft. 2¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by G. Walsh, D. M. Garda A. C., Ireland, 141ft. 7½in.; S. H. Thomson, Achilles Club, second, 119ft. 10in.; J. B. Jarvis, third, 111ft. ½in.

Discus Throw—Won by P. Bermingham, D. M. Garda A. C., 139ft. 2¾in.; H. Hart, South Africa, second, 129ft. 5½in.; K. H. Pridle, London A. C., third, 127ft. 5¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by O. Jurgis, Latvia, 211ft. 8in.; S. Wilson, Birchfield Harriers, second, 184ft. 9¼in.; E. R. Turner, third, 175ft. 7in.

Tug-of-War (1400 Pounds)—Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth, by 2 pulls to 0, against Royal Army Service Corps, Feltham.

Tug-of-War (Catch-Weight)—Won by Royal Marines, Portsmouth, by 2 pulls to 1, against Monmouthshire County Police A. A.

*Member of British Olympic Team.

SOUTHERN NET BODY TO TAKE NO ACTION

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26 (AP)—The right of Clifford S. Sutter and Bryan Grant Jr. to withdraw from the Seabright invitation tennis tournament unless the club extended its courtesies to eliminated players is defended by President A. K. Tigrett of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association.

"The southern players in the East are a long way from home," he said. "And they can't get along unless their expenses are taken care of. They want to compete in all of the big tournaments in the East to be rated just as well as possible. But they have to live and most of them cannot afford to support themselves after their elimination from one tournament until the next begins."

Tigrett said the Southern Association would take no action against either player unless formal charges are filed.

RICHARDS EASILY DEFEATS KRUEGER

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Five more seeded players joined William T. Tilden 2d., in the quarterfinals of the United States professional tennis championships yesterday.

Vincent Richards ran through Warren Krueger of Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0, while Roman Najuch of Germany, trounced Edward Faulkner, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. Hans Nusslein, the other German entrant, had no trouble with John Cardegna of New York, winning by 6—1, 6—4, 6—2, and Albert Burke, French champion, eliminated Charles Wood, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0. Karel Kozeluh, of Czechoslovakia, won by default from Bobbie Seller of San Francisco, who will confine his activities to the doubles.

Tilden and Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., won the opening doubles match, defeating Capt. Valerian Yavorsky, White Sulphur Springs, Va., and James Mitchell, Richmond, Va., 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

LOTT ADVANCES IN CANADIAN TENNIS

OTTAWA, July 26 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., second in the United States ranking list, sailed easily through the first round of the Canadian tennis championships yesterday, defeating Dr. Rene Bolte of Montreal, 6—2, 6—0.

Lott, outstanding favorite to win the title, never was forced beyond a leisurely pace. He chased the Canadian all over the court and with a bit of pressure could have evaded the loss of a single game.

Walter E. Arnesberg of Pittsburgh and a member of the Harvard varsity tennis team, won his first round match from S. Hermant, local player, 6—4, 6—4.

Lott and Miss Ruth Grierson of Ottawa, playing together for the first time, were eliminated in the first round of the mixed doubles by Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Salmond of Toronto. The score was 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

DR. ALEKHINE'S CHESS GAME ADJOURNED

BERNE, Switz., July 26 (AP)—Dr. Bernstein of France, Dr. Euwe of Holland, Dr. Naegeli and Colin of Switzerland won their games yesterday in the tenth round of the international chess tourney. Dr. Alekhine of France, world's champion, adjourned with Bogoljubow and the remaining three games were drawn. The summaries:

Dr. Euwe defeated Grob, Switzerland; Dr. Bernstein defeated Dr. Staehelin, Switzerland; Colin defeated Gygli, Switzerland; Dr. Naegeli defeated Voellmy, Switzerland; Dr. Alekhine vs. Bogoljubow, Germany, adjourned; Rivier, Switzerland, drew with Henneberger, Switzerland; H. Johner, Switzerland, drew with P. Johner, Switzerland; Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with Sultan Khan, India. Adjourned (ninth round): Rivier defeated Naegeli.

The scores of the leaders: Dr. Alekhine, 8—1; Dr. Euwe and Flohr, each 7½—2½; Sultan Khan, 7—3; Dr. Bernstein, 6—4; Bogoljubow, 5—4, Colin and Henneberger, each 5—5.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	71	32	.689
Chattanooga	67	35	.657
Nashville	47	49	.490
Little Rock	47	51	.480
Birmingham	45	53	.446
Knoxville	44	53	.427
New Orleans	44	59	.427
Atlanta	33	62	.360

RESULTS JULY 25

Chattanooga 5, Nashville 0.
Only game scheduled.

JONES GETS CHANCE WITH A's

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 (AP)—Johnny Jones, a Philadelphian left without work at Albany, N. Y., when the Eastern League disbanded, was a paying spectator at yesterday's game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the New York Yankees, but he left the park a full-fledged member of the A's team. Jones got his strange "break" when Roger Cramer, center fielder of the Athletics, met with a mishap while trying to make a diving catch from the bat of Joe Sewell, New York's third baseman. Jones signed a contract and then left for the West with the team.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	65	30	.684
Cleveland	55	39	.585
Philadelphia	57	41	.582
Washington	53	42	.558
Detroit	50	42	.543
St. Louis	42	51	.452
Chicago	31	60	.341
Boston	22	70	.239

RESULTS JULY 25

Philadelphia 8, New York 7.
Detroit at St. Louis (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	53	37	.589
Chicago	49	42	.538
Boston	48	45	.516
Philadelphia	49	48	.505
St. Louis	45	45	.500
New York	42	46	.477
Brooklyn	43	50	.462
Cincinnati	41	57	.418

RESULTS JULY 25

No games scheduled.

WANT FISHING SCHOONER RACE

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26 (AP)—Word from Lunenburg, N. S., yesterday that Capt. Angus Walters was eager to receive a challenge to the schooner Bluenose's championship of the north Atlantic, last night brought a reply from Capt. Ben Pine of the Gloucester schooner, Gertrude L. Thebaud, that he was just as anxious to issue the challenge. "It is up to the race committee," said the veteran Gloucester sailing master. "If they can arrange for a race we will have the Thebaud ready."

KAMRATH TRIUMPHS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 26 (AP)—Karl K. Kamrath of Austin, University of Texas tennis star, won the men's championship of the South Dakota open tennis tournament here recently, defeating his fellow-townsman and team mate, Sterling Williams, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Kamrath and Williams won the doubles title by defeating John L and Paul E. Scherer, Minneapolis twins, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

GERMAN TRACK OUTLOOK GOOD

Larger Number of First-Class Athletes Developed This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, Ger.—The German track and field championships, held here recently, yielded a rich harvest from Germany's efforts to train a large number of first-class athletes, rather than to cultivate a small number of stars. As a result, Germany now possesses four excellent sprinters. It has five javelin throwers, who exceed 197 feet; many men capable of 23 feet in the running broad jump and four who can put the shot around 50 feet.

This year's championships are described by veteran experts as having excelled anything hitherto witnessed in the athletics of this country. Perhaps the fact that they determined the final composition of the German Olympic team for Los Angeles encouraged the competitors to train with special care. In some races, the times were not very good, but this fact was attributed to the bad condition of the track.

In the 100-meter dash, Arthur Jonath retained his title in 10.6s. This is 1-5s. worse than when he won the championship last year; but he has covered the distance in better time this year. Ernst Geerling was second in 10.8s., Heidhoff-Buederich was third and Helmuth Koernig fourth. Most of these have returned better times before.

Jonath Retains 200-Meter Title

Jonath was also able to retain his title in the 200-meter event. His time was 21.2s. or one second better than last year's. Borchmeyer followed, five yards or so behind, in 21.7s., and Fritz Hendrix was third in 22.1s. Thus three men ran faster than last year's winning time.

The 400-meter championship was won by the title holder, Adolf Metzner, in 47.8s. He defeated the veteran, Joachim Buechner, by .8s. Metzner and Buechner were among those chosen for Los Angeles, with the sprinters, Jonath, Borchmeyer, Koernig, Hendrix and Geerling.

Dr. Otto Peltzer is back in the front line again, and he successfully defended his title in the 800-meter race, which he won in grand style in 1m. 54.4s. The race began slowly. Peltzer lay well back until the 500-meter mark, where he suddenly increased his speed. On the curve he gained third position, and later fought his way ahead until he broke the tape. The first six in this race beat 1m. 58.9s., Dr. Peltzer's last year's championship time.

The 1500-meter race, on the other hand, was a weak affair, won by Georg Wichmann in 4m. 1.8s. The 5000 and 10,000-meter races were won by Max Syring, in 14m. 56.4s. and 31m. 21.2s., respectively. Both times are considerably better than last year's. The shorter race was an open affair until 600 meters from the finish; but in the 10,000 meters Syring took the lead after 2600 meters, and at 6000 meters was alone in front. Dr. Peltzer and Syring were included in the Olympic team.

The Marathon race was won by Heinrich Brauch in 2h. 41m. 34.8s. He led after five kilometers, and succeeded in covering each kilometer in the time he had set himself before the start.

Close Finish in 110 Hurdles

The 110-meter hurdles ended in about as close a finish as possible between Erwin Wegner and Willi Welscher, who were clocked at 14.8s. after a marvelous fight. The title was accorded to Wegner who went to Los Angeles. Ferdinand Beschetznik arrived third in 15s. The 400-meter hurdles brought to the fore a new man who has placed Germany in the world's best class in this event. He is Fritz Nottbrock, who won the title in 54.4s., establishing a new German record.

One of the most welcomed results at this year's championships was the breaking of the German running high jump record, which has remained at 6ft. 3½in. for the past 21 years. Werner Bornhöft, the new champion, cleared 6ft. 4in., or ½in. more than R. Pasemann's best in 1911. A second much-appreciated achievement was 13ft. 3½in., returned by the new pole-vaulting champion, Mueller-Kuchen. Germany has now two men who can clear 13 feet. Erich Koechermann won the title in the running broad jump with 24ft. 6¾in., and altogether five men jumped farther than 23 feet.

Emil Hirschfeld, who was also picked for Los Angeles, retained his title in the 16-pound shotput with 52ft. 5-16in. In this event, four men exceeded 49ft. 2 9-16in. Hirschfeld also won the discus-throwing championship with 151ft. 3in. The title in the javelin throw went to Walter Maeser with 220ft. 6in. Altogether five competitors exceeded 197 feet. Grimm won the hammer-throwing title with 147ft. 6in.

The decathlon championship was won by Wolrad Eberle with 7865.455 points, or only about 10 points less than the German record, held by Hans Sievert. Both these men were selected for the Olympic Games.

The 400-meter relay race was won by the Eintracht Club of Frankfurt in 41.9s.; the 1600-meter relay went to the Police Club, Berlin, in 3m. 20s., and the 6000-meter relay race was won by the Charlottenburg Sport Club in 16m. 36.2s.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	64	38	.628
Buffalo	59	44	.573
Baltimore	57	46	.553
Montreal	53	47	.530
Rochester	53	52	.505
Jersey City	48	59	.440
Reading	43	61	.413
Toronto	36	66	.353

RESULTS JULY 25

Jersey City 5, Baltimore 2.
Montreal 4, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 2.
Only games scheduled.

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DOEG ADVANCES AT SEA BRIGHT

Former United States Champion Makes First Appearance of Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 26—John Hope Doeg, former United States champion, made his first appearance of the season yesterday as the invitation tournament of his home club, Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, got under way for the forty-fifth time. He played well within his best game, defeating a local player, John Higgins of Red Bank, 6—2, 6—3.

The other three leaders, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin of the Wimbledon squad, and Lester R. Stoeffen of Los Angeles, were also present and came through. Mangin had the hardest battle as Elbert R. Lewis, the Los Angeles player, of the University of California at Los Angeles, forced him to play real Davis Cup style to come through. After Lewis had taken the first set by sharp shooting, Mangin resorted to volleys, and this gave him the next two sets with ease to win at 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

The women's singles and doubles were completed with the exception of the appearance of the English ladies, Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley. They will make their first appearance today.

All the star performers, as listed in the draw, came through easily; but there were two surprise results outside of the leaders. First Mae Ceurvost, the Wichita, Kan., player, scored over Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, just as she did here last year, winning by a score of 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. But even greater surprise was shown when Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye eliminated Baroness Giacomo G. Levi, ranking player of the Metropolitan district, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1. The former Italian champion won the first set and led at 4—0 in the second; but her play fell off badly at that point, as the former Agnes Sherwood resorted to volley play, and the Baroness won only one game of the remaining thirteen.

Those veterans of many Sea Bright tourneys, R. Norris Williams 2d and Manuel Alonso, displayed much of their old-time skill, winning from younger stars with ease. Williams, now in his twentieth year as a player here, put out Percy L. Kynaston, 7—5, 6—4; while Alonzo eliminated the young Missourian, Harold Surface by brilliant back court play, 6—3, 6—1. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT WOMEN'S SINGLES
—First Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston 7—5, 7—5.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, defeated Baroness Giacomo G. Levi, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Stamford, defeated Mrs. Gerson T. Hirsch, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—6, 6—0.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Christian E. Muhl, New York, defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Fannie Goodyear, Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, defeated Florence Leboutillier, Westbury, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Clare Prentice, Sea Bright, 6—0, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Grace Surber, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Alice C. Francis and Anne Page, 6—2, 6—4.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, and Virginia B. Rice defeated Mrs. Christian E. Muhl and Cecilia Riegel, 8—0, 6—2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Gerson T. Hirsch and Florence Leboutillier, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. J. D. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, England, won from Mrs. L. Stuart Young and Mrs. Schuyler van Vechten, Sea Bright, by default.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Fannie Goodyear and Clare Prentice, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Amy J. Lamme and Marjorie L. Sachs, defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Bonnie Miller, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke and Virginia Hilleary defeated Mrs. C. M. Jones and Mrs. Haley Fiske Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Frederick McBride and Mary Greef defeated Carolyn Roberts and Grace Surber, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

John H. Doeg, Newark, defeated John Higgins, Red Bank, 6—2, 6—3.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

R. Norris Williams 2d., Philadelphia, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—4.

Manuel Alonzo, New York, defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., defeated Ray Palmer, Malba, N. Y., 9—7, 9—7.

Samuel E. Gilpin 2d., Philadelphia, defeated William Robertson, Minneapolis, 6—2, 6—1.

Carlos Aranha, Brazil, won from Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 7—5, 2—6, 5—6, 30—40, default.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Carl H. Schweikert, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., defeated Umberto Costa, Brazil, 6—0, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated John Thomas, Atlantic Highlands, 6—0, 6—0.

John McDiarmaid, Fort Worth, won from Dean Maltey, Cranford, N. J., by default.

Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, defeated Usher Moorehead, Rumson, 6—3, 6—3.

George H. Miles Jr., Rumson, won from Clayton L. Burwell Jr., Charlotte, by default.

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford Organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Royal String Ensemble; soloist.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Pierino DiBlazio, violinist.
8:00 NBC, "Skyscraper"; sketch.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 Gil Hamlin, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; male trio; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra, Cesare sodero, conductor.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Instrumental trio.
5:15 NBC, "Garden Melodies."
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Soloist and organ.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 Jenny Concert Band.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; Denny Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 S. S. Mayflower Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Candu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Cliff Edwards, "Ukulele Ike."
7:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrien O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Elizabeth Behnke, pianist.
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign Program.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball scores.
6:33 CBS, Dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Watertown Legion Band.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30-11:30—CBS dance music.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book Review.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, "Christian Science as Applied to Business," Judge Samuel W. Greene.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio sooloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

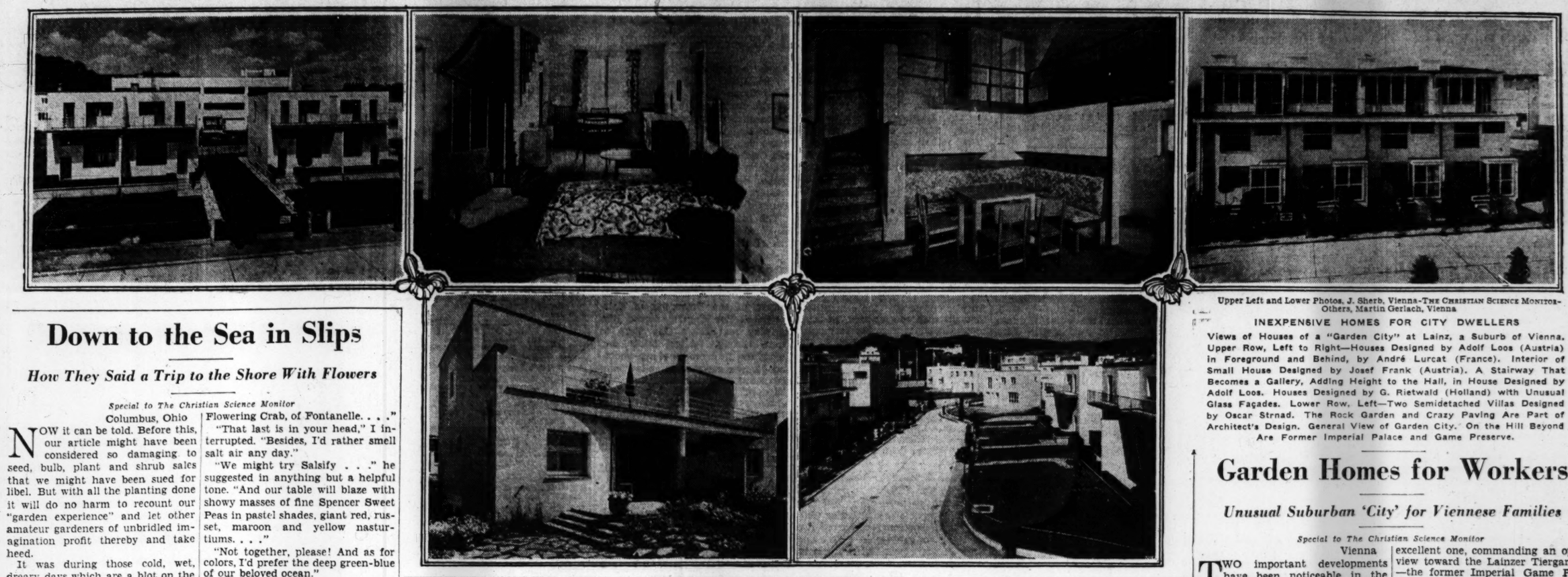
WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular music.

WEEI

6:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, dance music.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Toscanini Fund Concert.
3:00 p.

ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS



Upper Left and Lower Photos, J. Sherb, Vienna-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Others, Martin Gerlach, Vienna

INEXPENSIVE HOMES FOR CITY DWELLERS

Views of Houses of a "Garden City" at Lainz, a Suburb of Vienna. Upper Row, Left to Right—Houses Designed by Adolf Loos (Austria) in Foreground and Behind, by André Lurcat (France). Interior of Small House Designed by Josef Frank (Austria). A Stairway That Becomes a Gallery, Adding Height to the Hall, in House Designed by Adolf Loos. Houses Designed by G. Rietwald (Holland) with Unusual Glass Façades. Lower Row, Left—Two Semidetached Villas Designed by Oscar Strnad. The Rock Garden and Crazy Paving Are Part of Architect's Design. General View of Garden City. On the Hill Beyond Are Former Imperial Palace and Game Preserve.

Down to the Sea in Slips

How They Said a Trip to the Shore With Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

NOW it can be told. Before this, our article might have been considered so damaging to seed, bulb, plant and shrub sales that we might have been sued for libel. But with all the planting done it will do no harm to recount our "garden experience" and let other amateur gardeners of unbridled imagination profit thereby and take heed.

It was during those cold, wet, dreary days which are a blot on the escutcheon of winter and a smirch on the reputation of spring (to my notion, they ought to be put into a bag with some heavy stones and dropped into a pond) that my husband and I discovered that our budget, so blithely computed at the beginning of the year, would not stretch around our usual vacation at the seashore. This was a great blow to us, for we had always held the conviction that the ocean scenery refreshed our viewpoint. We were confident that the great expanse of blue water, more than anything else, stimulated our children's imaginative and philosophical qualities. Philip's and my best thoughts come to us while gazing out to sea; our problems seem to resolve themselves in a comparatively simple manner. We store the picture of the shimmering, changing, blue, green, lavender water to remember when oppressed by the murky confines of winter. And however we might try to hold them, our after-images of the sea would not last through a second season. They insisted upon fading, and with the next summer back to the shore we always went. But we were faced with budget facts. This year it was not to be.

We Board the Seed Catalogues

To keep from thinking of our vacationless summer we tried the panacea of reading anything and everything. It was the seed and plant companies' advertisements that held our attention. We sent for catalogues, pamphlets, brochures and broadsides. We gazed at pictures and read descriptions. "Plan a garden!" they said. "Show your originality in arrangement! Every gardener an artist! Decorate your outdoor living room as carefully as you would the one within! A wealth of nature's color schemes to choose from! Plan then plant!"

We became imbued with these ideas. We plotted layouts. We made lists. We checked all the flowers and plants we liked with a red pencil. We went through the catalogues again, this time with a blue pencil, marking those we thought possible to grow in our climate. We could speak authoritatively about annuals, perennials, herbaceous plants, hybrids. . . .

"Think of it!" cried Philip, fortified with deep drinking of adjectival ambrosia, "through these windows (when they become sufficiently thawed to open) will drift upon us the sweet scent of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet roses, of Unexcelled Rosy Morn Petunias, of Malus, the Flowering Crab, of Fontanelle. . . ."

"That last is in your head," I interrupted. "Besides, I'd rather smell salt air any day."

"We might try Salsify . . ." he suggested in anything but a helpful tone. "And our table will blaze with showy masses of fine Spencer Sweet Peas in pastel shades, giant red, russet, maroon and yellow nasturtiums. . . ."

"Not together, please! And as for colors, I'd prefer the deep green-blue of our beloved ocean."

"I have it," cried Philip. "We'll plant a garden of nothing but ocean-colored flowers, blue flowers among their green leaves, lavender for shadows and that white feathery stuff for spray."

"It is a grand idea," I said, enthusiastic at last. "Our garden will suffer a sea change. We'll get Mrs. McCloskey to give us some slips of her blue gentian . . ."

"Exactly! down to the sea in slips! Humm . . . let me see . . . what blue flowers are there? . . . 'Rose is red, voilet, blue . . ." Shall we get some violets?" He thumbed through the catalogues.

"Oh, we don't need to buy them. We can dig them from the woods in the spring."

"Very well," agreed my husband, leaping into efficiency and writing with enthusiastic swiftness. "Violet . . . border . . . from woods in spring . . . Now shall we begin with hardy herbaceous perennials or flowers commencing with the letter 'a'? Ageratum, rich, deep blue . . . check . . . Anchusa, gentian blue . . . Much as you like Italy, my dear, it looks as if the Italica would be harder to grow than the capensis variety . . . B . . . This sounds lovely, blue lace flower, and it says it is easily cultivated . . . Ah, Browallia . . . It seems to be blue in the picture . . ."

"What did you say the name was?"

"To be exact, 'elata mixed browallia.'"

"'When pain and anguish wring the brow'—allia . . ."

"A literary florescence! I suppose when they fade you would wring their withers?"

"Do put that flower on our list if only to give an excuse to fling these fine witticisms at our friends this summer."

"Very well . . . 'C,' Canterbury Bells . . . Some of those are blue. We'll ask for just the blue ones . . . Centaurea, plenty of those . . . Under Delphinium there seem to be two kinds, Larkspur and the English Hybrids."

"O, get both. Won't the great big English Hybrids look lovely with some gypsophila, just like a white crested wave?"

"I have a feeling that that is not an original idea on your part. Didn't Amy Lowell or someone write a long passionate poem about a garden with Delphiniums? I'm sure she must have somewhere compared them to the ocean."

"And that brings us to Forget-me-nots. They come in all shades of blue."

"Then we won't need Rosemary for remembrance. I'd hate to have a tautological garden, wouldn't you?"

"Foxgloves come in blue, pink and white, mixed. We could pull up the pink and white."

"Next is Lobelia, blue, and accommodatingly it grows in shady places, a great addition to our list. . . . Then there is Nigella, blue and white, and listen to its other names, 'Love-in-a-Mist,' 'Devil-in-the-Bush.'"

"That might lead to confusion if we wished to say it with flowers."

"M. . . . Morning glory . . . Here is that lovely blue variety that looks like an old-fashioned gramophone horn . . . and a Salvia that is blue, and a blue Scabiosa or Blue Bonnet . . . Statice, other name, Sea-Lavender, very appropriate . . . Some stocks in the mixture are purplish blue, we can weed out the other colors . . . Veronica and Viola finish the list for blue . . . gypsophila, Sweet Alyssum and Silver Artemesia for foam simulators."

And This Was Fame

We bought the seeds, arranged our garden, planted and waited. By this time we were so brimming with pride and enthusiasms that we began telling the neighbors of our highly original plan, and there was even a squib about it in the town's weekly gossip sheet.

Right here I might add, in all fairness to our garden, that, of course, we would not be so silly as to dig up our rosebushes we had planted several years ago or the hollyhocks, just because they were not blue. Then, too, we had to have flowers for cutting and nasturtiums, gallardia and marigolds are the only ones which will go well with the draperies in our living room, so we had to plant some of those.

Many a Slip

Down to the sea in slips, indeed. There is many a slip twixt idea and actuality. Had the seashore of our imagination then been so unbridled? Had we hitched our wagon to a star? Let me tell you what happened, and you can judge for yourself. The ageratum bloomed in a true oceanic blue, but it was very low and scarcely noticeable. The anchusa failed to appear. There was not what we called a "blue" aster in the mixture. The blue lace flower brought forth two feeble gray flowers. The browallia sprouted, but must have heard of our puns at its expense and refused to bloom. The centaurea bloomed with cerulean gusto, bless it, but one flower does not make an ocean. The larkspur were purple, pink and white. The delphiniums expended all their energy on roots and leaves. A forget-me-not appeared like the knight-at-arms, "alone and palely loitering."

The foxgloves and Canterbury bells were crowded out by the burnished expanse of hardy marigolds. Before the Iris was quite in bloom, Phoebe plucked it and took it to school on Decoration Day. The blue morning-glories fell in with our idea until they became overshadowed, or, rather, overenblazoned by the flushing but flaunting Dorothy Perkins. We have yet to see blue salvia. Either the scabiosa or nigella, we are not sure even after close scrutiny of the pictures on the package, failed us. The stocks were beautiful spikes in pastel shades ranging from blue through lavender to rosy pink. The mass was so lovely that we could not carry out our intention of pulling out those not according to our azure code. The sea-lavender and veronica reared their delicate heads only to be obscured by the vigorous and flamboyant red and yellow nasturtiums. The roses bloomed profusely and so did the hollyhocks.

"Sea-shell pink," Philip excused the roses but could find no alibi for the hollyhocks.

Where were the blue waves of our dreams? No force of imagination could conjure a sea from the crimson hollyhocks and golden marigolds. It was very disheartening and, before neighbors, humiliating. . . . Just one of those gardens. . . . No more plot than a Hollywood revue!

Philip told me he would have sacrificed the roses and hollyhocks if I had only said the word. I explained to him that really I could have bought the bouquets for the living room on market for almost nothing. The forget-me-nots were probably in too shady a location; the soil was not rich enough for the blue lace flower . . . we could find plenty of excuses . . .

My husband looked at the garden and then at me.

"Are we staying home from the seashore this summer or from the Great Painted Desert?"

ELIZABETH THOMSON STERNER.

My Garden Hobby

Springfield, Mass.

Dear Friends:

My garden is a brand-new hobby! I have always wanted a garden, but belonging as I do, to the rank and file of cliff-dwellers in city apartments, I have had to forego the pleasure of a garden until this year.

Early this spring, Father, who has acquired a little two-acre farm 10 minutes' ride from this city, offered me a small rectangular piece of ground for a garden. This, he enclosed in an attractive privet hedge border as his contribution to my garden project, and the rest of the family helped to clear away the medley of flourishing weeds.

I have contented myself this—my first—summer with an annual garden. My pom-pon zinnias are now in bloom and I will soon have a generous quantity of French marigolds. The annual Gypsophilaw with its large blossoms has bloomed riotously; blue ageratum, dwarf pink phlox, sweet alyssium and bachelor's buttons will contribute their share of color. At the farther end of the garden, Father has countless giant zinnias ready to burst forth into bloom, and another member of the family has cosmos and asters coming along. I might say my garden has really become a hobby with the family since they have all become enthusiastic to share it.

I am now brousing over everything I can find on perennials, their planting and care for in another month or so, I shall want to plan for their addition to my garden.

Did you ever feel an article was written just for you? I am certain the recent article on the Garden page of The Christian Science Monitor entitled, "Design Among Farm Flowers" was surely intended for me. Many valuable suggestions regarding choice of flowers and garden arrangement were given in such a simple, concise way that a newcomer to gardening could not help but improve a garden immensely.

Last, but not least, a genuine "Thank You" for all the letters in the Hobby Column.

(Miss) A. S. H.

Asqueth, New South Wales

Dear Garden Friends:

I have so enjoyed my visits to your gardens, through the Monitor, that I should like to take you into mine.

It is a wild garden, with a sort of orderly disorderliness, because it has just grown, without any set plan, as I wanted to keep all the native plants and trees, the chief trees being Christmas Bush, of which I have 30. These trees are very beautiful, being a mass of small flowers, which, as they ripen turn a brilliant red, and all in great demand at Christmas time, as on that day everyone expects to have a branch of Christmas Bush in his home. On the west side of my house there is a beautiful clump of these trees, that I have nursed from babies, and around them, I have grown all the native plants, such as Christmas Bells (a bulbous plant with a lot of bell-shaped flowers on the top of a long stalk, orange and red in color), Bolonia, wild Lobelia, and various bush orchids. Beside one tree is a Rocky Lily, which blooms in the spring, and a bunch of orchids, brown and yellow.

Coming around to the east side of the house is a clump of Turpentine trees and under these, is a home for the canaries, the trees giving them shelter, and on the trunks of the trees are growing stag horns, and underneath native ferns of all sorts, then comes a Loquat tree, whose base is surrounded with ferns, begonia and a small fuchsia, all growing well.

We have all our meals on our back porch, which faces northeast, and is open on two sides, getting all the sun in the winter but not in the summer. Outside this porch is a shelf which is always filled with pot plants, in flower. At present, it has tuberous rooted begonias, balsam, Japanese begonia, lobelia and coleus, and in the winter these are replaced by freezias, hyacinths, and migonette. From off this porch is a pergola with its sides widening out, giving a sort of "walk right in" feeling when you come to it. All along the sides are large pots of hydrangea, daphne, begonia, cannas, hare's foot fern, and ginger plant, and hanging baskets of begonia, maidenhair, calendula, rosy morn and other ferns and large petunias, which I find do well in baskets.

The top of the pergola is covered with a Black Boy rose,, which never seems to be without a flower. Right opposite is a bush house with open front and the end of pergola and bush house is connected with a yellow climbing rose, and on each side a lemon tree, and behind one is a bird bath, only a piece of timber out of the bush, about six feet out of the ground, and on the top a shelf and on that a large pot saucer. All around the top of this porch, are growing stag and elk horns, and bush orchids, and in the ground ferns is a pretty cardinal creeper that has quite covered the wood, and is a mass of flowers. On the shell we leave food for the birds and water for their bath, but I find the birds like running water best. One very hot day recently, we turned the hose spray on very lightly and hung it through a shrub and oh the birdies that came, dozens of them, silver eyes, wild canary, honey eaters, and sparrows.

One pergola connects (by overhead wire netting) with a long side verandah over which is growing banana passion fruit, extending from the Pergola. The flowers of this are a beautiful pink and the fruit hangs down, just the shape and color of a banana, and is a very prolific bearer, as well as being a good shade. In this corner grow birds' nest ferns, water hyacinths and azaleas in pots.

One writer spoke of a pink daisy in her collection. I have never seen it, but I have the Shasta daisy, both plain and fringed (called chiffon) Gerbera, Arctotis and another African daisy, Swan River daisy (a blue) a small native daisy, and the tall blue with a yellow center, as well as Easter daisies. Dotted about are wattle trees, three different kinds, some so large you can sit under them, some half grown and so on. Nestling beside one tree, there is a Japanese Harothene, which has its red berries when the wattle is in flower. Beside another is a Poinsettia, which grows in the open here and flowers in the winter. These contrasts are very effective.

I would like to exchange the seeds of our native plants with anyone who would like them, and also tell how they are grown, and so let our plants spread the growth of universal coöperation, made possible by The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mrs.) L. B. W.

[Mrs. W., may we have your full name and address, please?—Editor.]

A Useful Tool

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baldwinsville, N. Y.

If I were able to compose music, the title of my first composition would be "To a Dandelion Digger."

It is the most wonderful garden tool I know of. It is sometimes called an asparagus knife and my little four-year-old calls it a "gold digger." I have two perennial borders each about four feet wide. My dandelion digger is the only tool I ever have used since I started these beds. For digging the hole, I have never been able to find another tool as good; when transplanting young seedings or old plants it is wonderful, going way down under the root and lifting them so easily.

I have dug and replanted about 800 iris plants this summer and have not used a tool but this little dandelion digger. For dividing the plants, it has no equal. It is sharp enough to cut through the rizome easily.

When weeding a perennial bed the digger slides down and loosens the weed so it pulls easily, and some weed roots are very deep, as you know, and break off very easily.

I have one friend who never goes into her garden without her dandelion digger, and I have acquired the same habit and find it invaluable.

They are such inexpensive little tools and what a joy to a gardener!

(Mrs.) C. S. W.

Seeds From Afar

Stratford-Upon-Avon, Eng.

IN THE garden at Hidcote Manor—a seventeenth-century house of Cotswold stone, 10 miles from Stratford-Upon-Avon, and overlooking the Vale of Evesham—remarkable experiments are proceeding in the growing of exotic plants not tried out before in England.

The seeds are obtained from explorers—perhaps in central China or some little-known region in Africa—who have been asked to collect seeds, and if possible bulbs, and send them back to England.

Through the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens the seeds are divided among subscribers to the scheme. They are sent out accompanied by short notes from the explorer, describing the appearance of the flower, the altitude and situation in which he found it, and its probable family—if he has been able to recognize this. On receiving the seeds the gardener works out the heat and the soil constituents needed from the description of the situation where the plant was found, and—necessarily working in the dark as to many details—sows them and hopes for the best. Some seeds will germinate in a week or so; others, because their outer covering has become hardened in the course of their long journey, may not show any signs of growth for two or three years.

When seeds have germinated they are planted out in pots and finally put in the garden, where they may be persuaded to bud, and a flower never before seen in England may make its appearance. Already some notable results have been obtained.

Visitors to Hidcote have been able to see a mass of beautiful flowers—rare blue Tibetan poppies, forget-me-nots, fuschias, primulas, and rhododendrons of a different type from anything they had seen before, whose parent plants were growing in strange parts of the earth thousands of miles away.

Garden Homes for Workers

Unusual Suburban 'City' for Viennese Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

TWO important developments have been noticeable in the Austrian capital during the past decade. On the one hand, the splendid, immense tenement blocks erected by the municipality to solve the housing problem, and, on the other, the large colonies of "Schrebergaerten," or allotments, with tiny huts, log cabins or bungalows, and the small week-end houses along the River Danube, in the immediate vicinity of the city. The tenements have solved the problem of giving thousands of families "roofs over their heads," but they have also intensified the desire of these same people for "homes of their own," where independence and privacy can be enjoyed. It is something more than a love of nature which sends thousands of Viennese each week-end away from the city into their "Schrebergaerten." "The Austrian's home, his castle," is the new ideal.

To help to realize this idea for some, at least, a new garden city was recently opened in the suburb of Lainz. The project itself was not new, but it was worked out in a novel fashion. Instead of building the whole according to one plan, 32 prominent architects from various parts of Europe and two from America, under the supervision of Prof. Josef Frank, were invited to design different houses. As a result, 40 different types have appeared to form the largest architectural exhibition of its kind in Europe. The architects include Josef Hoffmann, Josef Frank, Clemens Holzmeister, Oscar Strnad and Adolf Loos of Vienna, André Lurçat and Gabriel Guevrekian of Paris, G. Rietvald of Utrecht, Hugo Haering of Berlin and A. Gruenberger of Hollywood and Richard A. Neutra of Los Angeles.

Economies Effected

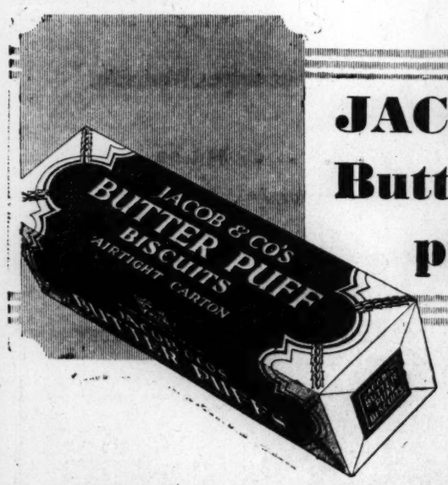
Dignity and simplicity, combined with comfort and convenience, with an abundance of fresh air and light have guided them in all their designs, whether they be individual, semi-detached, ground-floor or two-floor houses, etc., and varying in size from a small cottage to a fairly large family dwelling. While no experiments have been made to reduce costs or length of building-time arbitrarily, yet economies in the way of lowering the heights of ceilings, narrowing the stairways, etc., have led to greater cheapness, without depreciation from the usefulness or value of the houses. Straight lines and the "cube-shaped" house are the predominant feature of the architecture, which stands in marked contrast to the round, moving lines of the surrounding landscape, and allow of flat roofs with roof gardens and terraces. The site chosen is also an excellent one, commanding an open view toward the Lainzer Tiergarten—the former Imperial Game Preserve.

A cursory glance at the whole exhibition emphasizes the contrasting national tastes and styles represented here. To the Dutchman, evidently influenced by ships and the sea, the house presents itself as a ship's cabin, with the rooms arranged around the stairway; to the German, practicability is the first consideration—there is no cellar, and to save the housewife's time, the room intended to serve as a cellar is on the same level as the other rooms; while to the artists from California, the great emphasis is upon large, open windows, in keeping with that state's dry climate.

Interesting Details

Closer examination reveals some interesting details by the individual architects. Thus, in the house designed by Adolf Loos, the ground and upper floors are connected by a stairway which becomes a "gallery" thus creating a hall, which can serve many useful purposes. André Lurçat, the French architect, has designed a quaint structure, reminiscent of a Renaissance Château, with the stairways built into four round towers, so as to save room inside, and with no cellars. This is the highest house in the whole garden city. Professor Oscar Strnad is represented by two small, semi-detached villas which he himself describes as "a piece of nature designed to live in," with interior and exterior harmonizing. G. Rietvald has aimed at giving as much light and air as possible. The façade is almost entirely of glass but it is doubtful whether this is best suited to Austria's rather severe winters. Below the small windows on the left are letter-boxes which are large enough to accommodate the milkman's bottles also. In one of the four dwellings of Professor Hoffman, the way in which bedroom and sitting room are constructed so that they pass almost imperceptibly, the one into the other, is of great interest.

Each of the villas is surrounded by a garden, and has a flat roof which can be used in summer for the sunbaths, now so popular in this part of Europe. All of them have already been let to tenants and immediately the exhibition closes, they will be occupied. Very convenient easy-payment conditions for purchase by the tenants have been arranged. The houses cost between $3500 and $8500, and a lease is granted until the year 2000 A. D. The new garden city was built by the "Gesiba" a coöperative, non-profitmaking building society in close combination with the Austrian "Werkbund," a society of artists, architects, etc.



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THE HOME FORUM

Mr. Hannibal and Summer

SUMMER, of course, always comes to Middlebrook by way of the lily pond, but for weeks we had watched the pond in vain. We had almost despaired of her coming at all, when, without the slightest warning, without any change in temperature or any movement of the barometer, summer, or rather her messenger, arrived one afternoon and sat blinking wisely in the sun, with four black legs sprawled clumsily from beneath a brown shell.

Her messenger, I need hardly explain, was Mr. Hannibal, the venerable tortoise who had been living comfortably since last fall in his cozy mud at the bottom of the pond. He and Summer, you might say, are one. Summer never comes without Mr. Hannibal and Mr. Hannibal never comes without Summer. Whatever the weather may be, even though it should snow a foot deep on that very day, you may be sure that, with the arrival of Mr. Hannibal, Summer has really come to stay.

Mr. Hannibal, it should be understood, earned his valiant name. On one remarkable expedition he managed to cross the alpine garden and reach the little terrace where the geraniums live in the huge Italian flower pots. The journey seemed historic, such a perfect parallel to the Punic Wars, that the tortoise was christened Hannibal then and there. And after he had escaped from Nipper, our somewhat Scottish terrier, or rather after Nipper had escaped from him, the name, though far-fetched like many things at Middlebrook, seemed to stick.

Well, anyway, Mr. Hannibal was discovered the other afternoon stretched out on a rock by the pond, blinking wisely and proclaiming the message which he alone can proclaim—that Summer, after the dismal days of a cold spring, had really come at last. His instinct in these matters is exact and invariable. Once he appears, the Government weather bureau feels safe in predicting fine weather, for Mr. Hannibal has a knowledge of such things far surpassing the clumsy instruments of meteorological science. By some supernatural arrangement, he comes as the companion of Summer, and goes with her when the first breath of autumn shakes down the oak leaves, to snuggle in his warm bed among the water-lily roots.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hannibal and Summer are here together. As a matter of strict fact, Mr. Hannibal, as I record his movements, is lying on his sun-baked rock and giving me a testy look, for he does not like to have his midday nap disturbed. Now he is moving off with that slow, majestic tread which you will find nowhere in nature except among tortoises and a few of the more accomplished statesmen.

Arrived at the edge of the pond, he keeps on, rolls without the slightest loss of dignity into the water and disappears with a single splash and many bubbles. He emerges slowly, like a submarine, stretches out his head and little black legs to their full length and floats on the surface, as a stout gentleman might float at the seashore, but with a good deal more elegance.

The Hannibals (Mrs. Hannibal has not been observed so far this season in the circles where she is the acknowledged leader, but doubtless she is not far away), the Hannibals lord it over the lily pond and adjoining regions with a superiority which no one challenges. But sometimes I am not sure that everyone likes it, and there are plenty to object, for in summer the lily pond beneath the red Japanese maple is the center of a teeming life.

Next to the Hannibals in precedence come the McGregors. On a warm evening, you can hear the McGregors in shrill family argument or gossiping loftily about the less distinguished frogs in the bog about a mile away, whence their plebeian chorus rises to assault the refined ears of the lily pond aristocracy.

I don't know why they are McGregors and not McIntoshes or Smiths. They have always been McGregors, and I suppose they have a right to their name, without impertinent questions from strangers. No one challenges it at Middlebrook, and no one attempts to stop their midnight discourses. I fancy such an attempt would be a failure anyway. And so all night long do the McGregors converse as loudly as they please. "Kerox!" grunts Mr. McGregor in his deep bass voice. "Kerax!" sighs Mrs. McGregor. "Kereex! Kereex!" shrill all the little McGregors. But you can never find them, no matter how hard you look, for they appear only at night. Then, through the tangle of oak leaves under the stars, comes their "Kerox, kerax, kereex," lulling you to sleep like soft music; that is, if you understand the McGregors and are used to them. Strangers at Middlebrook, listening to them in the midnight, sometimes wish the McGregors had never left their plebeian relatives in the swamp a mile away.

And, of course, there are the goldfish, but they are somewhat bourgeois, a little parvenu. You see, they arrived only this spring from Japan, all of them but Rupert, who has been here as long as we can remember. Rupert, of course, is one of the older inhabitants of these parts, a superior and cultured sort of goldfish, who treats the Japanese upstarts somewhat patronizingly. Even Rupert has a bar sinister across his escutcheon, or, at any rate, a black streak across his luxuriant tail, which bespeaks his rude ancestry, the common carp. Anyway, the Hannibals will never take the slightest notice of him, and we fancy this is a secret grief to poor Rupert. Still, there is hope yet. Rupert came here entirely black and he has been growing more golden ever since. This black mark against an old and respected resident may disappear altogether by the end of this summer, when the Hannibals snuggle down for the winter among the water-lily roots.

W. BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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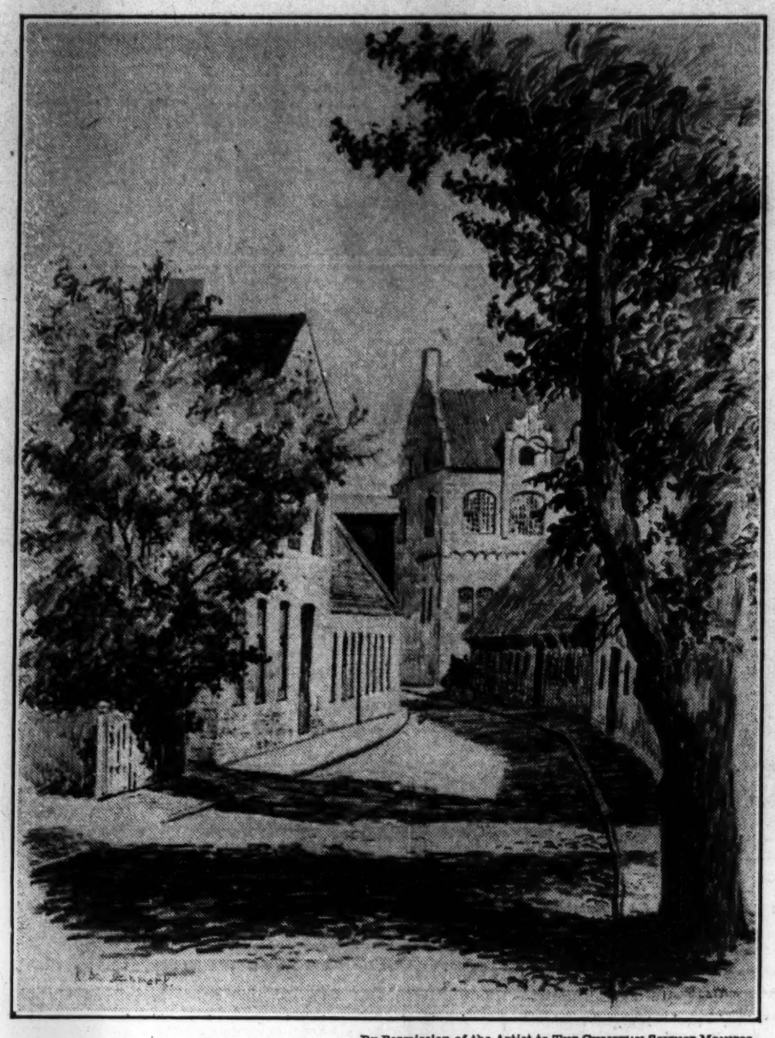

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A Cobbled Street in Ribe, Denmark: From a Sketch by Olga M. Catton

Fire-Rune

Flame leaps and flame lapses,
Wave-drowned is wave-lifted;
The flame-born sinks back into flame,
The flames into fire,
Fire dissolving in fire—
Into embers of fire,
Into ash, into powder of ash,
Into dust;
Into drifting dust;
Into thin pulver of dust:
Into blown dust; bodiless;
Lost on the wind.

—HELEN HOYT, in *Voices.*

Only One Luther Burbank

"Johnny Appleseed," who dedicated forty-six years of his life, from 1801 to 1847, to the work of planting orchard trees throughout the western wilderness, would have rejoiced when in his own State of Massachusetts, in 1849, a boy was born who was to carry on the tradition. And, in many respects, Luther Burbank's life ran parallel to Johnny's. We have a careful record, as we are sure to have in this analytical age, of Burbank's sensitive perceptions, his acute response to color, odor and touch. But, though Johnny lived in a less subjective era and did not trouble about his responses to outside stimuli, we may be sure that his love of his orchards must also have sprung from the keenness of his perceptions.

Like Johnny, Burbank started West, also at the age of twenty-six, to carry on his work. Johnny went as far west as he could in his day; so did Burbank, this time to California. Burbank, like Johnny, gave up his nursery business to turn to his real life's work: to make sure that everyone should have the best of trees and plants and fruit and blossoms, better than had ever been grown before. Johnny planted the best seeds he could get; and, in so doing, he practiced "selection." Burbank continued and developed this selective process until his experiments produced unheard-of results.

As he worked with over twenty-five hundred distinct species, and carried through more than a hundred thousand series of experiments, it is obvious that we can mention only a few of them. His first success was before he moved to California, when he was only twenty-four years old. From a single seed-ball that grew in his potato patch, he raised the famous Burbank potato. This was only a beginning. The time was to come when, if he decided that the stone in a plum took up too much room, one fine day there appeared in his orchard a stoneless plum. He realized that it needs a person with long vision to be content to plant a slow-growing tree, though these are often the most beautiful, so he hurried the growth of the walnut sufficiently to suit the most impatient planter. Boys find it hard work to knock down the burrs from a tall chestnut tree; Burbank saw to it that they should grow on stubby bushes. Blackberry vines have pricked many hurried fingers; children have swallowed many a grapeseed. Burbank's blackberries now ripen on smooth shoots, and his grapes are seedless. The spiny cactus no longer spreads, useless and undisturbed, across the desert. The spineless slabs and fruit of Burbank's cactus supply food for cattle and for people. After all this, it is more possible to believe in his white blackberry, his blue poppy, a peach with an edible almond as its stone, and a perfumed calla lily. But Burbank never lost his head; never produced a plant that was so obviously a "freak" as to be a monstrosity. His plants kept their dignity and suitability. He always aimed to increase usefulness and beauty.

If, in his chosen field, there has been only one Burbank, that has been due to his personal qualities. His mental vision was vast enough to include the endless experiments, and the millions of plants with which he worked. But, farseeing as he was, ready to sacrifice thousands of specimens that did not measure up to his ideals, his scrutiny of individual plants was minute. There the acuteness of his senses came into play. Also he had strength and perseverance to an uncommon degree. Yet, if just the work he did could have been accomplished only by him, now that he has shown the way, there is no reason why thousands should not follow. For his methods are not merely intuitive; they are merely expert: from many specimens to select the best—the one that shows an indication of the desired characteristic. Then from the seedlings or cuttings of the chosen specimen to select again—and on and on till the goal is reached.

And he has left many problems waiting for the young enthusiast.

Sowing Wheat

And now the sun bore down on the prairie the whole livelong day. Bright and quivering in the forenoon, he swam through endless seas of blue; across the hazy afternoon he beamed caressingly; toward evening he opened wide his countenance; then the flood of light grew refulgent, only to die in splendour against a mysterious night which also had life.

As the fine weather continued, Per Hansa became more restless, but it only seemed to fill him with greater joy. Suddenly he would be up by the field. Wasn't it dry enough yet? . . . He ought to have had the seeding all done by now; it was high time to begin breaking new ground.

On the 14th of April, the *Sommermaalsdag* of his old fatherland, Per Hansa began seeding the wheat. Three times that forenoon he had been out to test the ground; the last time he made his great decision: *Now we will start!*

No sooner had he finished the noon meal than he rushed out, grabbed the seed bag that he had made for this occasion, and carried two sacks of seed up to that portion of the field where the ground was driest. He had paced off the whole field into one-acre lots, and marked each plot. . . .

Again Per Hansa thrust his hand into the bag and his fingers closed on the grain. He felt profoundly that the greatest moment of his life had come. Now he was about to sow wheat on his own ground! His hand tightened in the bag; he was on the point of lifting it out, when something queer happened—the kernels were running out between his fingers! He gave another grab, closing his hand still tighter; again the yellow kernels slipped through his fingers like squirming eels. Then Per Hansa threw back his head and laughed. These fellows aren't very anxious to go into the ground after riches for me! . . .

And now the wheat rained down in yellow semicircles from Per Hansa's hand; as the seed fell, the warm rays of the sun struck full across it, and seemed to wrap it in golden light.—O. E. ROLVAAG, in "Giants in the Earth."

FEW who walk along this prim, cobbled street of an old Danish city, but four miles from the North Sea, would ever suppose that it was once a place of pomp and importance.

For it is long since kings dwelt in the castle at Ribe and the place was accounted the most important city of Jutland. Then it was a busy fishing port, connected by a canal with the sea. Its marketplace was spacious, its medieval cathedral splendid. Gabled houses still standing have looked down upon scenes which antedated the Protestant Reformation.

Today Ribe is all cool orderliness and peaceful charm. The sunlight flickers in and out of the foliage, and touches warm red bricks before settling in great pools of brightness upon the cobbles. Life has taken on an inconsequence and a serenity. No one needs to hurry. A visitor might expect to meet Hans Christian Andersen along such a street, pausing to see him pick up a rosy-cheeked child at the curb or speak comfortably with a white-capped grandmother in a doorway.

A Caravan Journey to Constantinople

After nearly two hours' rest, we resumed our march around the northeastern portion of the lake, meeting occasionally a caravan bound for Aleppo, or a small troup of Bedouin horsemen armed with their traditional long lances, sometimes meeting only a few peasants of both sexes mounted on diminutive donkeys, following some of their stray cattle for which they had been searching, and were contentedly driving home to their hamlet.

The sun by this time shone obliquely upon the broad silvery water at our left. Large numbers of wild ducks, geese, and other water fowls rose from the water and passed and repassed over the lake in every direction, only to settle down again upon the placid water or among the tall reeds, a broad belt of which borders the lake, and is the favorite haunt of thousands of herons, cranes, and bitterns.

On the mud banks projecting here and there from the shore into the lake, stood rows of long-legged flamingoes poised on one leg with an air of deep meditation, and storks gazed intently into the water as if admiring their own images, as they were faithfully reflected in the silvery mirror before them.

Through the shallow water the glossy Ibis stalked cautiously, while the light and nimble jacana, with widely spread toes, promenaded gracefully upon the broad green leaves of the water lily; and high above all gyrated, slowly and majestically, the bold white-headed eagle, which occasionally darted down to the surface of the lake. . . . We traveled for several hours at a leisurely pace over the smooth and level plain, covered with a rich carpet of grass studded here and there with clusters of flowers and low bushes in full blossom. Myriads of brilliant butterflies fluttered in every direction over the beautiful plain, while the constant hum of the honey-bees and the buzz of the bumble-bees and beetles, the monotonous chirp of the cricket and grass-hopper around us, and the distinct croaking of frogs among the bulrushes of the lake effectually prevented all conversation; yet we all enjoyed this part of the journey so much that, on turning around the base of the hill which projected far into the plain, and sighting the hamlet of Ain-el-Beda, where we were to camp for the night, we felt really sorry that we were so near the end of the day's journey.—From "With Star and Crescent," by A. LOCHER.

Her Hands Held the Distaff

Standing before a set of huge glass cases in a museum in a small Vermont town, I gazed with interest at the display of implements identified with the useful arts of homespun days. It was a goodly collection and the wool-wheels and the flax-wheels, made by local wheelwrights and itinerant spinning-wheel makers, held for me an especial appeal, since they spoke so convincingly of a household craft practiced by my own grandmother and her grandmother before her. Here, too, were assembled the accessories required in the manufacture of the clothing of the large families of old New England, including the extra wheel-heads, spindles, cards, quaint niddy-noddys, flax-hatchels, clock-reels, quilling-wheels and swifts for winding yarn. In New Amsterdam the Dutch women had from two to six spinning-wheels for wool and flax, whereon they expended every leisure moment.

The filling of the linen-press was the duty of the daughters and the maiden aunts of the family, though the house-mother's supervising eye was upon every activity and its products. You can readily see how the word "spinster," with its present meaning of an unmarried woman, developed. On the great wool-wheel the spinsters spun their stents of woolen yarns, but on the daintier flax-wheels they drew the glossy flax into fine threads for warp and woof of linen cloth. The story of spinning is interwoven with the history of home life covering a period of nearly six thousand years. . . .

Flax was raised early in the history of the American colonies. In 1641, the people of Massachusetts set all hands to work on hemp and flax, and, in 1646, the Virginia Assembly required every county to send ten boys and girls to Jamestown for instruction in the flax-houses. Some localities, following an English custom, established spinning-schools. Girls sat with their flax-wheels around the mistress who held in her hands a long wand which she freely applied to the shoulders of any shirking pupil. We are told that, in England, at least three years' apprenticeship was required before a girl was considered an able spinster. Denton, the earliest writer in the province of New Netherlands, declared that: "Everyone make their own linen and a great part of their ordinary wear." Since Irish flax was not allowed to ripen, thrifty farmers, besides raising flax for their own use, carried on a good trade in flaxseed with Ireland.

If flax was not raised in a community, it was purchased. In 1736, Elisha Bisbee of Pembroke, Massachusetts, wrote to his wife: "I shall, I think, bring you some flax and cotton; but they are very dear. Flax I cannot have under two shillings and five pence, and take a good quantity." Seemingly it would behoove the good man to plant a flax-patch! —From "Homespun Handicrafts," by ELLA SHANNON BOWLES.

From Sea

Clear as a leaf of fern
Against a crystal sky,
Over the trailing stern
Hovers a butterfly.

Half-seen to southward sink
Sails that only now
Began, at the northern brink,
Half-seen to lift their bow.

Westward a fishing-fleet
Is anchored, dark of hull,
Eastward, in retreat,
Circles a single gull.

Not anywhere is land,
But under a soft sun
Peace is near at hand,
Simple and vast and one.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "A Canticle of Pan and Other Poems."

I Shall Go With the Plover

I have been talking with the plover,
The snowy plover,
Running in and out with the joyous tide
Or flying low over

The white spindrift of jade-tinted water.
Cold mistral blowing
In from a brilliant hard blue sea, strums
Tarantellas knowing

Enchantment of dim aqueous beauty
In realms far under
The sea. And the rain bird, the plover
Tells me the wonder.

We have been talking of his mate nesting
Among the rushes
In a marsh filled with pale honey glints
And shadowy hushes.

I must have come here unlike other people
For in a still hour
I was found on a bank of cloudy white
Parsley in flower

Near a marsh where the rain bird and his mate
Flew gracefully over;
I have talked with them always and some day
I shall go with the plover.

—ANNICE CALLAND, in the *University of California Chronicle.*

Poise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the Bible that on one occasion, when Jesus and his disciples were crossing a lake, a great storm arose which threatened to swamp the boat. Jesus had fallen asleep, and the frightened disciples came to him, saying, "Master, master, we perish." The record reads, "Then he arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm." Here, certainly, was a demonstration of spiritual poise!

Although poise is not always referred to as one of the Christian graces, Jesus' words surely pointed to true stability when he said, "In your patience possess ye your souls;" and again, "Let not your heart be troubled."

Simply defined, poise is balance; it is calmness, even in the midst of confusion. How was it that Jesus could remain serene and confident, not only before the tempest and the waves, but before all evil mental conditions? What was the secret of such poise? Was it not confidence in God? The Master spoke of the sparrow, saying: "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? . . . Fear not therefore: ye are of more value than many sparrows."

Jesus understood that God's care for His creation is perfect. There is nothing too small, nothing too great, to receive God's protection. Jesus knew that God's spiritual law governs and maintains all that is real. To him God was not a corporeal being, located in some distant realm. He knew God as Father, as Life, sustaining and upholding all that He had made. With divine authority Jesus "rebuked the wind and the raging of the water." He understood that error has no power; that the orderliness of God's universe is perpetually being made manifest.

To human sense one of the finest exhibitions of poise is to be seen in the stellar universe. The other planets move, each in its own orbit, as does our earth. Does not this more than hint at the order and harmony which characterize the real creation? And should not the law of harmony be as applicable to mankind as to the stars? Indeed it should!

Why, then, are we not always poised? This question, asked from a false premise, is very like others such as these: Why does the sun seem to rise and set? Why does the earth seem flat? Inharmony of any kind is nothing more or less than the mistaken evidence of the material senses. Spiritual sense, on the contrary, which is the ability to look through and beyond matter to God, sees the unfailing harmony of the divine plan. This spiritual seeing corrects and destroys all false evidence.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science in 1866, when, through her perception of God's unfailing care for man, she was healed of a severe illness. She discerned the omnipotence of God, and found that "the opposite of Truth,—called error, sin, sickness, disease, death,—is the false testimony of false material sense, of mind in matter," to quote her words on page 108 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs. Eddy named her discovery "Christian Science," for it was the healing method which Jesus had taught and practiced centuries before. Through the study of this Science, thousands have been, and are being, saved from sin and healed of disease. They are learning to turn to God in every difficulty, and to deny to discord the right to usurp God's supremacy.

When it is understood that God is the only power, it is seen that our true position is found in the consciousness of this great fact. Since God is ever present, His power is also ever available. Because Jesus so clearly knew this, he was ready to meet any emergency. In the storm-tossed boat he recognized his Father, divine Life, as always at hand to deliver from the belief of evil. Because Jesus remained in this true mental attitude, he exemplified poise to an unparalleled degree.

We can manifest poise at all times, as we learn to refute, as did Jesus, the claims of the material senses, and trust in God. This we can do as we gain an understanding of God as infinite Mind, eternal Life, Spirit, Love. The knowledge of God as present with us enables us to meet calmly and triumphantly all suggestions of fear, impatience, and hatred. We are no longer disturbed by what material sense has to say about any person or situation, since we are learning to turn away from material sense to God for true and accurate understanding of real being. This requires practice, but the end to be obtained is beyond all price; and each step leads us higher.

If, under sudden provocation, we should lose our poise, we need not be discouraged. This mistake may help us to learn how to succeed another time. Let us remember Mrs. Eddy's stirring, helpful words (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gleichmut

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR lesen in der Bibel, daß sich, als Jesus einmal mit seinen Jüngen über einen See fuhr, ein großer Sturm erhob, der das Schiff zu vernichten drohte. Jesus schlief, und die furchterfüllten Jünger kamen zu ihm und sagten: „Meister, Meister, wir verderben!" In dem Bericht heißt es weiter: „Da stand er auf und bedrohte den Wind und die Woge des Wassers; und es ließ ab, und ward eine Stille". Das war zweifellos ein Beweis geistigen Gleichmuts!

Obwohl Gleichmut nicht immer als eine christliche Tugend angesehen wird, wies Jesus zweifellos auf wahre Standhaftigkeit hin, als er sagte: „Fasset eure Seelen mit Geduld", und ein andermal: „Euer Herz erschrecke nicht!"

Gleichmut ist einfach Gleichgewicht, Seelenruhe, selbst inmitten von Verwirrung. Wie konnte Jesus nicht nur vor dem Sturm und den Wogen, sondern vor allen bösen Bewußtseinszuständen gelassen und zuversichtlich bleiben? Was war das Geheimnis dieses Gleichmuts? War es nicht Gottvertrauen? Der Meister sagte unter Hinweis auf die Sperlinge: „Verkauft man nicht fünf Sperlinge um zwei Pfennige? Dennoch ist vor Gott deren nicht eines vergessen. . . . Darum fürchtet euch nicht; ihr seid besser denn viele Sperlinge".

Jesus verstand, daß Gott für Seine Schöpfung vollkommen sorgt. Nichts ist zu klein, nichts zu groß, Gottes Schutz zu empfangen. Jesus wußte, daß Gottes geistiges Gesetz alles Wirkliche regiert und erhält. Für ihn war Gott kein in weiter Ferne weilendes körperliches Wesen. Er wußte, daß Gott als Vater, als das Leben alles, was Er gemacht hat, stützt und erhält. Mit göttlicher Vollmacht „bedrohte er den Wind und die Woge des Wassers". Er verstand, daß der Irrtum keine Macht hat, daß die Ordnung des Weltalls Gottes sich unaufhörlich bekundet.

Für den menschlichen Sinn ist die Sternenwelt eines der schönsten Beispiele von Gleichgewicht. Wie unsere Erde bewegen sich die anderen Wandelsterne jeder in seiner eigenen Bahn. Ist das nicht mehr als ein Hinweis auf die Ordnung und Einmütigkeit, die die wirkliche Schöpfung kennzeichnen? Und sollte das Gesetz der Einmütigkeit nicht ebenso für die Menschen wie für die Sterne gelten? Ganz gewiß!

Warum sind wir dann nicht immer gleichmütig? Diese von einer falschen Voraussetzung ausgehende Frage erinnert an ähnliche andere Fragen wie: Warum geht die Sonne scheinbar auf und unter? Warum ist die Erde anscheinend flach? Jede Art Disharmonie ist nichts anderes als der falsche Augenschein der materiellen Sinne. Der geistige Sinn dagegen, der durch die Materie hindurch und darüber hinaus auf Gott schaut, sieht die unfehlbare Einmütigkeit des göttlichen Plans. Dieses geistige Sehen berichtigt und zerstört allen falschen Augenschein.

Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte die Christliche Wissenschaft im Jahre 1866, als sie die unfehlbare Fürsorge Gottes für den Menschen erkannte und dadurch von einer schweren Krankheit geheilt wurde. Sie nahm die Allmacht Gottes wahr und sah, daß „das Gegenteil von Wahrheit —Irrtum, Sünde, Krankheit, Siechtum und Tod genannt—das falsche Zeugnis des falschen materiellen Sinnes, des Gemüts in der Materie ist", wie sie auf Seite 108 des Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt. Mrs. Eddy nannte ihre Entdeckung „Christliche Wissenschaft"; denn es war das Heilverfahren, das Jesus Jahrhunderte früher gelehrt und ausgeübt hatte. Durch das Eindringen in diese Wissenschaft sind Tausende von Sünde errettet und von Krankheit geheilt worden und werden Tausende errettet und geheilt. Sie lernen sich in jeder Schwierigkeit an Gott wenden und dem Mißklang das Recht absprechen, Gottes Oberhoheit an sich zu reißen.

Wenn wir verstehen, daß Gott die einzige Macht ist, erkennen wir, daß wir unsern wahren Standpunkt in dem Bewußtsein dieser großen Tatsache finden. Da Gott allgegenwärtig ist, steht uns Seine Kraft auch immer zur Verfügung. Weil Jesus dies so klar erkannte, konnte er jeder Lage entgegentreten. In dem vom Sturm umhergeworfenen Schiff erkannte er, daß sein Vater, das göttliche Leben, immer gegenwärtig ist und vom Übel erlöst. Da Jesus von dieser wahren Gesinnung nicht abwich, legte er einen beispiellosen Gleichmut an den Tag.

Wir können jederzeit Gleichmut bekunden, wenn wir wie Jesus die Ansprüche der materiellen Sinne widerlegen lernen und auf Gott vertrauen. Dies gelingt uns in dem Maße, wie wir das Verständnis erlangen, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt, das ewige Leben, der Geist, die Liebe ist. Das Wissen, daß Gott bei uns gegenwärtig ist, befähigt uns, allen Anwandlungen von Furcht, Ungeduld und Haß ruhig und siegesgewiß entgegenzutreten. Was der materielle Sinn über eine Person oder eine Lage zu sagen hat, beunruhigt uns nicht mehr, da wir uns vom materiellen Sinn abwenden und das wahre und genaue Verständnis des wirklichen Seins bei Gott suchen lernen. Dies erfordert Übung; aber das zu erlangende Ziel ist über alle Maßen wertvoll, und jeder Schritt führt uns höher.

Sollten wir bei einem plötzlichen Ärger unsern Gleichmut verlieren, so brauchen wir uns nicht entmutigt zu fühlen. Dieser Fehler kann uns lehren, wie wir ein andermal erfolgreich sein können. Seien wir der aufrüttelnden, hilfreichen Worte der Mrs. Eddy eingedenk: „Wisse also, daß du unumschränkte Macht hast, recht zu denken und recht zu handeln, und daß nichts dich dieses Erbes berauben und die Liebe umgehen kann. Wer oder was kann dich veranlassen, zu sündigen oder zu leiden, wenn du diesen Standpunkt behauptest?" (Pulpit and Press, S. 3).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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EDUCATIONAL

Letting Children Live Their Own Lives

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THAT poor baby! Only two years old and her mother made her put on her own shoes! First she sat on the floor, trying and trying. Then when she couldn't do it, she took her shoes to her mother. Even then, she only took her up in her lap and held the shoes while the baby put her feet in. The poor, neglected little thing!"

The fortunate child and the wise mother — a mother far-sighted enough to deny herself the joy of doing for her baby in order that the little one might have the pleasure and the educational experience of putting on her own shoes.

The love of parenthood yearns to express itself through acts of tender service. Yet this is a prompting against which we should impose the self-denial of a deeper insight. For the proof of love is often in the seeming harshness of the withholding of such service.

We all realize the general fact that childhood is a period of training in the practical everyday matters of routine performance as well as in those of character development. Few will deny that in the effort to make good one of the greatest assets is self-reliance, the ability to do for and depend upon one's self.

They Need Experience

Now self-reliance is a thing that can be cultivated only through experience. To succeed, one must know how to do. One learns how to do only by doing. For an extreme illustration, compare the quick wit and ready self-dependence of a street urchin with the usual helplessness of the pampered scion of millions.

Moreover, the growth of the self-reliance tree must begin almost with the cradle. Four-year-old has to go up stairs. By denying ourselves the joy of catching him up and carrying him, and permitting or compelling him to scramble his own way up over the treads, we are preserving for him a right and a privilege of prime importance. When he goes out to walk, the gentle hands, eager to make things easy for him by fastening his buttons, will achieve an even greater service of love if they insist on his doing the buttoning himself. He undertakes to load his train with a cargo of play blocks. Let the big person, whose hands and arms have long since learned how to do things, not forget his duty to childhood by taking the task away from him, robbing him not only of pleasure, but invaluable training, while he sits helplessly by.

To wind a string onto a ball at 4 or 5 without help from flying adult hands is not only an adventure into a land of thrills, but an act rich in educational experience in respect to the behavior of strings and balls. To thread shoe lacings into eyelet holes at 4 is as wonderful as the first drive in the new car at 18. To pull on the new furry little gloves without having some big hands hurry him through it gives 6-year-old a warm tingle of independence.

And so on, through the later years. My 10-year-old was one day fitting roller skates to a box to make a sidewalk scooter. He was doing it badly. The nails wouldn't go where he wished, he was incredibly clumsy in handling the tools. I withstood the desire to take the job away from him and handle it adequately myself. He finished the scooter. It fell apart on the first trip around the corner. He went to work and built another—in all, five or six more, each better than the last. Now, at 17, he is adept and accurate in the use of tools to a degree far in excess of my own powers.

By His Own Efforts

John, in his first months or years at high school, gets into snarls with his algebra or his latin or his book reports. What so easy or joy-affording to the parent who chances to remember the subject matter as to ease him over the difficulty? Yet the wise mother or father realizes it is only by his own efforts that John can truly succeed. Trying and trying again is a process of great potency in instilling the strong fiber or self-knowledge and self-dependence.

All this requires a resolve which may often be construed by the non-understanding as cold-heartedness. But no service among all those which a parent may render his child is greater than this—hands off. The clear reward will come to both later. The children destined to lead the happiest and most useful lives as men and women come unfailingly from those homes where the watchword is: "Ask no one else to do for you what you can learn to do for yourself."

Great as are the opportunities for joy-giving and character training through the denial of unconscious parental selfishness while the children are little, an even greater opportunity exists for bringing happiness into the lives of grown-up daughters and sons. And this through the application of the same law of elementary human justice—recognizing and respecting the sanctity of the children's rights to live their own lives.

How much of understanding we parents might gain were we seriously to try the experiment of putting ourselves in our children's places! To taste again the tingling rush of new impressions, thoughts, ideals, the pride of strength, the exaltation, the hunger to think, to experiment, to learn by trying, to blaze new trails, to achieve—the myriad surging impulses of the new personality building into conscious form, aware of its birthright of independent life! To comprehend something perhaps of the heartache undergone by many young people of 18 to 25 because their mothers and fathers, even as they put on little caps, buttoned tiny coats and determined every action at 6 and 10, at this later time still strive to fix their children's comings and goings, their tastes, their friends, the books they read, the clothes they wear, the very thoughts they think!

A Mother's Way

"Like all parents, it is difficult for me to realize that, now that my children are grown up, they have their own lives to lead, and that I have no more right to attempt to interfere with this right and normal development than I have to take what does not belong to me," said a mother who has adult children living at home.

"I often go with Helen when she buys her clothes, but I never strive to induce her to purchase a garment which I may prefer, but which does not appeal to her. I should consider such an act sheer selfishness on my part. She has her own circle of friends and I do not question her regarding their personalities or their fitness. I respect her personal rights as I expect my own to be respected. I do not supervise her goings and comings. The time for that is past. While she was little, I strove to train her in right habits. If I succeeded, she is competent to regulate her own affairs. In any case, her life is her own to live.

"If either of the children wishes my advice, I give it gladly, of course. But I try to remember the fact that because they still live at home gives me no right to strive to control them. As a result, we are a happy community of friends, with none of the bickerings and disputes that inevitably ensue upon the attempts of parents to rule their grown-up children. And because of my non-interference policy, I enjoy the voluntary confidence of my children—I know, in fact, far more of their thoughts and lives—than do many other mothers in similar circumstances who attempt to continue the same régime of itemized control with their sons and daughters at 22 that they employed at 12. And, naturally, because of this, I feel that I am able to exert more constructively helpful influence than would be in my power were my attitude toward them such as to make them wish to be secret and evasive."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

A SCHOOL ON THE THAMES

And Here the "On" May Be Understood Literally, for the School Is on a River Barge

Forty schoolboys from Great College Street Boys' School, Camden Town, London, are traveling up the Thames to Goring. They live on the barge and have lessons exactly as though they are in their classrooms. The trip is purely educational, to give the boys first-hand knowledge. The itinerary includes Marlow, Reading, Panbourne, Runnymede. The "school" has here drawn up along shore for lessons.

The Changing Foreign Student

By ARTHUR A. YOUNG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE foreign student in America today is a more matured man or woman than the foreign student of 50 years ago. Foreign educators are now convinced that it is a waste of time and money to send students for undergraduate work. They claim that undergraduate work abroad is just as good, if not better, than that received in the United States. The result is that an increasing number of foreign students come to pursue a particular line of reasearch or do graduate work. Maturity, too, means ability to interpret his country, thus speeding the current of good will between the two nations.

Second, in pre-war days, the foreign student specialized largely in academic pursuits. Nowadays, foreign students are intent on mastering the scientific advances of American civilization. Abroad, America is famed as an industrial nation, and to her these students come to grasp the secrets of her economic triumphs. Not satisfied with knowledge from the classrooms, they extend their researches to the shops, factories and offices. American business, with an eye toward markets abroad, has found it desirable to coöperate, wherever possible, with these potential leaders.

Third, the foreign student of 1932 is more strictly supervised than ever before. Before 1924, the foreign student, as soon as he landed in the United States, was free to do as he pleased. He changed his course at the merest whim. He moved from campus to campus. When he graduated he migrated to the cities and sought experience. In some cases, the lure of America delayed his homegoing, and many anxious mothers wondered why their sons did not come back.

This is all changed today. The modern student is as closely tagged as a registered piece of mail. His every movement is kept close watch by the Immigration Department. The college to which he is assigned must be approved. His grades in classes are tabulated in Washington. As soon as his course of studies is over, he must bid America "good-by" or else he is subject to deportation.

* * *

The welcome or the foreign student in American colleges is a direct result of America's growing interest in international affairs. Ten or 20 years ago, only denominational schools, because of missionary affiliations, made efforts by way of scholarships to attract him. Today even state universities offer him scholarships. Thus the Barbour scholarships at the University of Michigan draw to that institution the cream of the feminine delegation from foreign countries.

Socially, the foreign student on the campus has undergone a great change. A decade ago he depended on churches and church socials for means of alleviating his loneliness. Today there are international clubs, Oriental institutes and similar bodies whose popularity in meeting the needs of the foreign student is well testified by their growth and financial support. A probable reason for their success is that their programs are devoid of religious tinge. More than ever today, the foreign student has grown skeptical of Christianity.

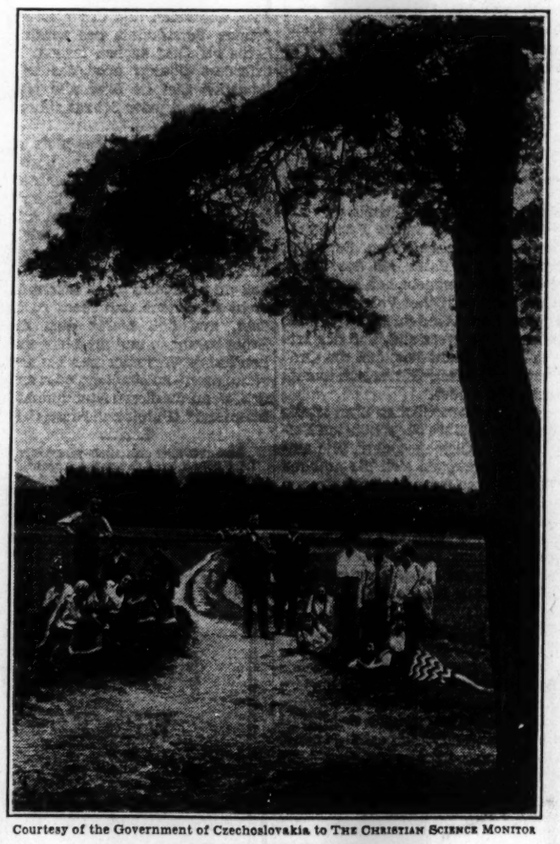
The foreign student domiciled in America is, in the majority of cases, a picked man or woman from his country, who is expected to do outstanding things on his or her return home. This is especially true in trade, government and education. One can hardly take a trip round the world, and not come in contact with civic and industrial leaders in Asia, Latin America, eastern or southwestern Europe, who have not at some time or another spent a few years in an American university.

* * *

Engineering is the most popular course among foreign students, with business and commerce a close second. Medicine is third in popularity, with religion and social science a close fourth. Of late journalism has been studied by students from the Orient.

Columbia has the largest number of foreign students. In New York City, with its many schools and special courses, there are no less than 1000 foreign students from 70-odd nations. Harvard, despite its high requirements, ranks near the top in point of enrollment. California holds first place for number of students from the Orient.

British colonies, which formerly looked exclusively to Oxford and Cambridge for higher education, are sending students to America to study her scientific and business methods. In the last five years students from Ceylon, Australia and the West Indies have doubled. Proximity has made possible an increasing number from Canada. Close to 1000 Canadian students cross the border for American classrooms each year.



Courtesy of the Government of Czechoslovakia to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAY'S FIELD TRIP

A Group of Students From the Public High Schools of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Field trips are part of the regular curriculum in the schools of Czechoslovakia. These students are off on a day's tramp which includes a trip into the country to a castle ruins barely seen in the background of the picture.

For Music Thesis

State College, Penna.

An original musical composition will take its place among theses submitted for advanced degrees at the Pennsylvania State College this summer. The composition has just been accepted, Mr. Richard W. Grant, head of the Penn State department of music, announced.

Submitted by Mondel E. Butterfield of Lockport, N. Y., in fulfillment of requirements for a master of education degree, the thesis is a cantata for mixed voices, entitled "The Christmas Story." The music was written with the limitations of high school choruses in mind. Mr. Butterfield is one of a dozen music students who are pursuing graduate work at Penn State in the summer session. Compositions of several of the others will be performed during the last week of the session, some at the last student assembly on Aug. 8 and a larger work at the concert to be, given by the combined chorus and orchestra on Aug. 10. Among the numbers to be performed will be a trio for women's voices, written by Maxwell McMichael of Perth Amboy, N. J., a quartet for strings prepared by Donald Cameron of Westmont, several vocal solo numbers, and a musical setting for one of Burns's poems, also the work of McMichael, which will be rendered by the orchestra and chorus.

A Mere Historical Prejudice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford

AT THIS time of the year in England hundreds of young university graduates, happily released from the rigors of the examination room, are wondering to what use to put themselves and their newly acquired degrees. Probably the number who finally decide to go into business will be greater than the corresponding quota of any previous year.

Partly this is because the attitude of the English business world toward men and women with university training is steadily and rapidly changing for the better. Comparatively recently, the men who make business appointments looked askance at anyone who possessed an academic degree, considering him to be stuffed with useless knowledge. Now, however, many large firms in the big cities of Britain run elaborate training schemes by which university graduates are given six months' strenuous experience of all branches of the business before being taken into more or less important posts. The next time you go into, say, the hardware department of Lewis's at Manchester, you may be served by an Oxford Rugger "blue." Further evidence of the favor with which university men are being greeted in the business world is provided by the success of the Cambridge University Appointments Board, a large number of whose appointments are of a business nature. In 1902 the number of positions found by this board was 67; in 1904 it had risen to 134. Now it is about 400 annually.

"Classical Tripos Preferred"

There is nothing surprising in the changing business attitude toward university graduates. University graduates are being welcomed into the business world because they have already abundantly proved their worth there. A Dutch oil company near the Caspian was one year persuaded, much against its will, to take some men recommended by the Cambridge Board. Next year this firm asked for "12 graduates; classical Tripos preferred." And a former British Minister at Peiping once said that Cambridge men had changed "the face of business in China."

The English universities themselves are also coming to look upon a business career with increasing favor. Manchester, for example, has a flourishing school of commerce. But it would be untrue to say that the old prejudice against a business career has yet entirely disappeared from English university circles. This prejudice, or what remains of it, is still strong in England and stronger in Oxford and Cambridge than in the newer English universities.

One reason for this continuing prejudice was lucidly expounded recently by a correspondent of The Times. It is often felt that business does not open up a career of unselfish service like politics or the professions. This surely is a grave mistake. One can conceive of no enterprise that offers a more stimulating challenge to any altruistic young person than the problem of so distributing the world's wealth that no one is compelled to go in want. And this is essentially a problem to be solved in the sphere of business activity.

Based on Conditions Gone By

Moreover, the current prejudice against a business career is only the remains of a comparatively modern feeling. In the Middle ages commercial eminence in Britain was actually rewarded with a title of nobility; and as late as the fifteenth century a nobleman could engage in trade without disparagement. It is, however, inconceivable that a nineteenth century statesman, Gladstone, for example, could have left politics for business. The condition of public opinion which would have rendered any such thing impossible was largely the result of a misapprehension of one branch of the classical studies that came in with the Renascence, and to which in other respects Britain owes so much.

Everyone who has read Plato's "Republic" (and the daily lives of millions who have never read it are affected by Plato's work) remembers that the greatest philosopher of antiquity thought that business was fit only for men of "brass," and that men of "gold" should devote themselves to politics. But it has been almost universally forgotten that the economic basis of Greek society was entirely different from that of modern times. It was a system based on slavery. To maintain a historical prejudice amid utterly different surroundings to the disparagement of business as a sphere of valuable social activity is merest folly, a folly which is rapidly disappearing.

H. H.

The Parent

Marine City, Mich.

Dear Friends:

While we parents of children in the 'teen-age are most grateful and appreciative of the many helpful letters in the Parent column, we too have problems, and may we not hear from some who have found a happy solution to them?

The following is my contribution, which I hope may be of help to other parents:

In the rearing of one daughter who is now happily married and of another in the early 'teens, the problem of smoking and drinking was successfully met.

The older one, of her own volition always came to our bedroom door when she came in from an evening of pleasure to let us know that she was in and perhaps added a remark of a happy event of the evening. She was allowed to drive the auto, using her own discretion and never once to our knowledge was the privilege abused.

The younger daughter has been driving for over a year. On Sundays she takes several younger children to Sunday school, driving a distance of eight miles over a busy highway.

I have always told them that if intoxicating liquor should be offered and they refuse they are making it easier for some other young person to have the courage to refuse. Needless to say neither of them care for it. We have always served plenty of fresh fruit drinks in our home.

No other paper comes into our home daily. Our supply is met through the blessings the Monitor brings. (Mrs.) L. P. W.

* * *

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Parent column so very much and in return would like to mention some things which have especially helped me in bringing up four children.

For example, it is always more helpful for toddlers to be told to "Carry it carefully," or "Hold the cup steady," than to say, "Look out! Don't spill," which inevitably startles the little one. And when the little tots would get into the cupboard, I would say, "Let's close the door. You close the door for mother." It rarely failed, and how they loved to be thanked for it!

I don't know what I would do without a sand pile for sunny days and a blackboard for rainy times. Then they have their own books which they may have any time. They show mother clean hands first.

I have found that children rarely wish to tear a book, but will try to carry it around and thereby tear it. So I have taught them to put the books on the floor to read, and even the baby's books are in surprisingly good condition.

We have many games that help them educationally and in developing alertness. One we call "Places." Some one begins by naming a place, then all take turns. As the children grow older, instead of places, we name cities, states, rivers, etc.

They enjoy riddles, and one will begin, "I see something on the table that came from the West Indies" (cocoa), or "I am wearing something which came from the jungle" (rubber heels).

If they want to fuss when told to do something I usually say, "You mean, 'I'll be glad to, Mother.'" And if they complain about each other, it is helpful to have the complainant sit down and think, instead, of something nice the other one has done.

I've tried to teach them to be happy on their own grounds and just to go visiting occasionally, and the neighbors are coöperating and doing the same with their little folks. Sunday afternoons I usually read stories to them, and they may invite anyone they wish. The group has grown until last Sunday we had eleven. (Mrs.) A. G. R.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Parent column of the Monitor so long that I feel I have not done my share and so want to add my thinks to those of all the others who are grateful for its help.

I have a son 11 years old and through the help of the Parent column I have been able to understand him a great deal better than I would otherwise. It has been quite a problem with me to be firm and stick to my point when I laid down a rule. It seems so much easier to let him do things that aren't what might be called bad, but which if indulged would lead to bad habits. For instance, in the summer time it would be so easy to let him stay up until he was sleepy and want to go to bed himself, but I have set 9 o'clock as the time for him to come in and he doesn't like it at all. The other night he objected and said he is the only boy that has to come in so early and he didn't see why, etc, etc. I told him that when I call him, it means that I love him and am looking out for his interest, and that by his coming in promptly, he is expressing his love for me. He likes to be told that I love him and that made him feel better about it and he doesn't object so much now.

I have found too that when I laugh and joke with him while we are doing the dishes, he dries them in a much better humor and doesn't act as though he is being abused.

I am going to tell you just one other thing that I am a little hesitant about telling you but you can laugh if you want and that is that I am starting now to love my future daughter-in-law. Of course I don't know who she will be but every time I think of the time when my son will have a home of his own I think lovingly of the wife in that home and I hope that by the time that home is established, I will be a loved and loving mother-in-law. (Mrs.) J. S. K.

Mrs. K., may we have your street address, please.—Editor.

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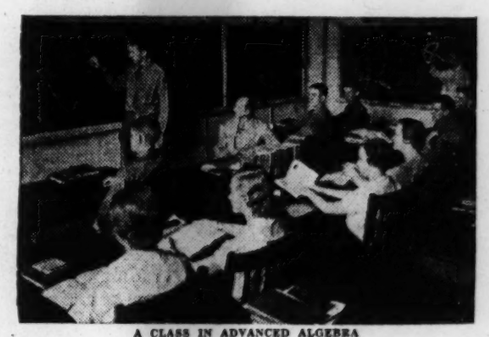

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A New Era in Summertime Radio

★ ★ ★

Less 'Commercials' Make Chains Give Good Sustaining Programs—Paul Whiteman Back

★ ★ ★

By VOLNEY D. HURD

"IN THE Good Old Summer Time," as a song title, has always seemed to be applicable to most human activities. The summer has been the high spot in pleasant living. Yet when radio came into general use this situation was completely reversed.

Early radio was judged primarily on its technical achievement. The insensitive receivers and low-powered stations of that time demanded ideal reception conditions for good results. Radio is at its best on cold winter nights. It is at its worst during the hot summer days. Ten years, however, have seen this situation once again reversed and "in the good old summer time" could be spoken with a grateful emphasis this year.

To analyze the whys and wherefores of this we should divide radio into two parts—the technical and entertainment. Technically, the story has been increasingly sensitive receivers with much better reproduction qualities, but the increased sensitivity of the receivers is not the answer to better summer time technical reception. This has been primarily due to great increases in station power plus high quality programs and the more complete use of the powerful radio waves, known as "modulation."

Yet this improved technical reception is but a small part of the reason for cheers this summer. Most of the credit seems to be due to the so-called business recession.

With the perfection of radio technique has come the growth of radio advertising, until it has reached a point where silly dribble has been filling the air night and day. The once attractive long programs have been broken up into 15-minute bits, until radio listening gives the effect of looking at a motion picture assembled of six-foot lengths of 1000 different feature pictures. It has seemed there was to be no limit to which the advertisers would go in putting in too much advertising and giving "jazzed-up" programs in general.

Recently we started to listen to the radio quite regularly again. We found that on quite a few different occasions an hour or two an evening could be spent listening to fairly effective entertainment. Then the reason became apparent. Reduction in advertising budgets had eliminated many of the commercial programs from the air. The broadcasters therefore had to fill up these gaps with sustaining programs and the broadcasting chains' sustaining programs have invariably been better than their commercial or sponsored programs.

This has not only meant that more and more periods free from advertising blurbs have gone on the air. Happily enough many of the concerns left on the air have been found to be those who were carrying on through the present business period due to wise direction. This wise direction has included intelligent advertising and this intelligent advertising has meant radio programs done in good taste and with a minimum amount of sales appeal.

Thus it really has been a question of the "survival of the fittest." The combination of this type of program plus the sustaining programs has meant, for the summer at least, a good period of listening from radio chains. And thus "the good old summer time" becomes applicable to radio as well as other things.

In listening to some of the programs we happened to hear Paul Whiteman. Mr. Whiteman was an early leader in digging something good out of popular music. He inspired the "Rhapsody in Blue" by Gershwin. He used to play dance music that was considerably better than anyone else's. This was right after the war. Then came the tremendous increase in dance orchestras and the great enthusiasm for noisy jazz. Mr. Whiteman after two or three years of gradually decreasing effectiveness seemed to get completely lost. We would hear of him from time to time, but listening to his playing usually meant a tremendous assault on the ears with more noises than good taste.

Therefore, it was with considerable pleasure we tuned in on Paul Whiteman the other evening on a Buick program and heard him play like a new person. His efforts were as distinct from the average run of orchestras as they were a few years ago. He had plenty of variety. He had beautifully chosen solo instrumentalists who could obtain interesting effects without being noisy and finally he at no time got noisy but played with a nicely marked rhythm and a smoothness that makes his music become almost symphonic rather than dance.

Mr. Whiteman is to be congratulated for staging such a come-back, and we sincerely hope that he will never more listen to the temptations of those who would make his playing noisy but will give us the restrained and interesting music which is his natural forte.

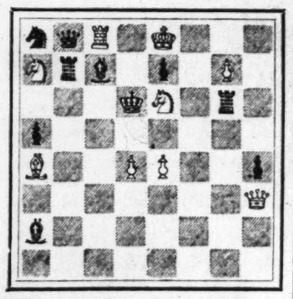
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1429

By N. Easter

Black — 10 Pieces



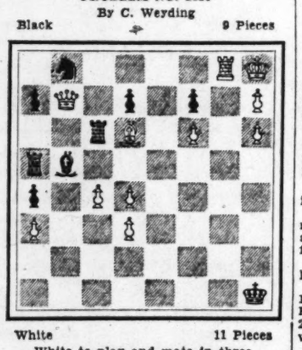
White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Bristol Times and Mirror, 1932)

PROBLEM NO. 1430

By C. Weyding

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Deutsche Presse, Mahrich-Ostrau, 1932)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1427. B-K8

No. 1428. 1. B-Kt — K-Q4
2. Q-Kt2ch
1. ——— — Kt(R3) any
2. Kt-B2ch
1. ——— — Kt(B) any
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— — P-R5 or Kt6
2. B-Q6!

Not easy?

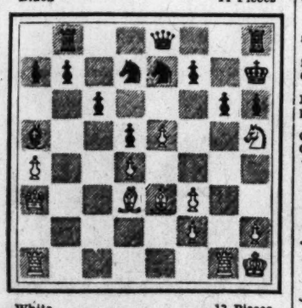
End-Game No. 105. 1 R-KKt8, P-B3ch; 2 K-B5, P-R6; 3 P-B1, PxB(Q); 4 R-K8ch, K any; 5 R-B8ch, etc., and wins.

END-GAMES

Some 35 years ago the great Austrian theorist, Karl Schlecter, was winning his victories in this fashion. Three startling moves are sufficient. From the 1898 Vienna tournament:

End-Game No. 106

Black — 14 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

"Modern Chess Openings" has become the standard work of its kind. For this reason, all students of the game will welcome the announcement that the fifth edition, "completely revised," will appear Aug. 1. P. W. Sergeant, already responsible for biographies of Morphy and Pillsbury, has been assisted by R. C. Griffith and M. E. Goldstein, the editors of the fourth edition, issued in 1925. The publishers are Whitehead & Miller, Leeds, Eng. The price is 6s., with interleaved copies available at 7s. 6d. If the fifth edition is as carefully prepared as its predecessor, it will prove invaluable, for the groundwork, as it were, of the popular openings of the day is quite recent.

Players of the older school are often impatient with present-day chess, believing that it lacks sparkle, courage, competitiveness, when compared with the brilliancies of Marshall, Blackburne, Tschigorin, Lasker. A new, revised, and much less expensive edition of Lasker's Manual of Chess will, to such players especially, provide attractive instruction and diversion. This, and other, almost any other, books on chess are available at Holling's chess book salon, 7, Great Turnstile, London, W. C. 2, England.

The tournament at Sliac, Czechoslovakia, has been won by Vidmar and Flohr, tied for first and second, followed by Pirc, third, and Canal, Maroczy and Spielmann tied for fifth.

The following game is one reason for the veteran Vidmar's high rank:

RUY LOPEZ

Treybal White	Vidmar Black	Treybal White	Vidmar Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 BxKt	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-K3	QR-B
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 P-QR4	Kt-Q5!
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 Kt-K(d)	QxP!
5 Castles	B-K2	21 K-B(e)	QxQ
6 Q-K2(a)	P-QKt4	22 PxQ	KtxB
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	23 KtxKt	PxP
8 P-B3(b)	Kt-QR4	24 PxP(f)	P-B5
9 B-B2	P-B4	25 Kt-B3	RxR
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	26 RxRch	P-B6
11 PxKP	PxP	27 R-Kt	P-R3
12 B-Kt5	B-K3	28 R-Kt6	B-Q
13 QKt-Q2		29 R-Kt7(g)	B-B5ch
	CastlesKR	30 K-B2	B-Q6
14 KR-Q	KR-Q	31 KKt-K	BxP
15 P-QKt3(c)	Kt-B3	32 R-Kt4	P-B4
16 P-KR3	Q-R4!	Resigns(h)	

(a) A good alternative is 6 R-K. The text is often adopted by the world's champion.

(b) More forceful is 8 P-QR4, when Black must allow White to open his QR file favorably or embark upon a problematic P sacrifice with 8 . . . B-Kt5.

(c) The harmless-looking move really loses, as Black expertly demonstrates.

(d) If 20 PxKt, KPxP; 21 Q-K2, P-Q6; 22 BxP, BxR; 23 RxB, Q-B6, and wins. If 20 PxP, QxR; 21 RxQ, KtxB; 22 Q-K2, KtxR; 23 PxP, KtxP, and Black's material advantage should win easily.

(e) Obviously 21 QxQ, Kt-K7ch; 22 K-B, KtxQ, is less comfortable for White.

(f) If 24 RxP, BxP!

(g) If 29 RxP, B-B5ch!

(h) Black's material advantage must soon prove decisive.

This correspondence game is remarkable for the speed with which one of the slowest of all developments opens up. White's attack succeeds before it has hardly begun, the climax being a sacrificial combination seven moves deep.

BIRD'S OPENING

F.Becker White	H.Nowarra Black	F.Becker White	H.Nowarra Black
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	10 Q-R4	PxP
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 KPxP	P-QKt4
3 P-K3	P-K3(a)	12 P-KKt4	P-Kt5(e)
4 QKt-Q2	P-B4	13 P-Kt5	Kt-K5
5 P-B3	B-Q3	14 BxKt	PxB
6 Kt-R3(b)	Kt-B3	15 KtxP	PxP
7 B-Q3	Q-B2	White announces mate in seven(f)	
8 Q-B3	R-QKt(c)		
9 Q-Kt3	Castles(d)		

(a) Perhaps Black shuts in his QB too willingly: 3 . . . B-Kt5!?

(b) Already White plants a K side attack.

(c) 8 . . . B-Q2 and CastlesQR seems safer and more plausible.

(d) Black is faced with a long struggle for freedom, should he choose to avoid castling.

(e) Not 12 . . . BxP; 13 KtxB, QxKt; 14 Kt-K4, and KtxKtch. White's position appears overpowering.

(f) 16 Kt-B6ch, PxKt; 17 PxP, R-Q; 18 Q-R6, B-B; 19 R-KKtch, K-R; 20 R-Kt7, Q-K5ch; 21 BPxQ, and mate next move.

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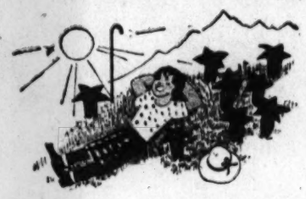

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Lauterbrunnen-Trummelbach	800m	360
Scheidegg	2064m	150
Jungfraujoch	3457m	35

For hotel lists apply to the Inquiry Office or Travel Bureaux of the respective places or to the Jungfrau Region Traffic Association at Interlaken, Switzerland.

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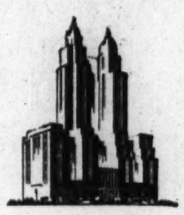

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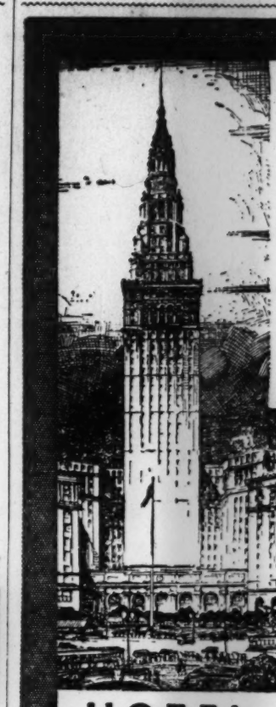

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STOCKS TURN DOWN AFTER EARLY GAINS

Last-Hour Selling Causes Heavy Tone—Bonds Hold Firm

NEW YORK July 26 (AP)—The stock market recovered after a morning wave of profit-taking today, but ran into fresh selling in the last hour, and developed a distinctly heavy tone. The turnover approximated 1,400,000 shares, with trading most active during the morning.

U. S. Steel common sagged a major fraction, and preferred lost a point. Other issues off about a point included American Can, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical and Standard of New Jersey.

Auburn dropped about 3. General Electric and Consolidated Oil were active features, and ruled slightly higher. American Telephone was well supported.

Professionals Push Oils

Professional activity was largely concentrated in the oils. Traders have been trying to get a public following in these issues on the strength of second quarter earnings, indicating that this is the only major industry now showing decisive improvement over 1931. Declining gasoline consumption, however, has tended to make for some caution on the part of investors.

Nevertheless, petroleum issues have advanced substantially in London as well as New York, and brokers report some London buying of our oils, based on the belief that production has been brought under fairly effective control both here and abroad.

Bonds Continue Strong

Profit taking failed to discourage the bond market to any great extent today, and trading tended to diminish appreciably in most of the issues that were subjected to moderate realizing.

The oils and rails continued to lead the procession, with principal interest centered in the petroleum group. Sinclair 6½s jumped 2 points at one time and further strength was shown by Shell Union 5s, Shell Union Pipe Line 5s and Texas Corp. 5s. Phillips Petroleum 5¼s eased a trifle in early trading after their 7-point spurt of yesterday.

Carrier loans that showed resistance included Santa Fe general 4s and 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Obligations of the communications companies were generally firm, although those of International Telephone displayed some reactionary tendencies after their substantial rally of the last week. Western Unions were in demand with gains of around 2 points in some maturities. Power and light corporation bonds were somewhat soft.

Australian bonds, after a minor reaction, again moved forward with the 4½s reaching a new 1932 high. The Germans displayed renewed strength for gains of around a point and British 5½s added to previous advances.

United States Government issues were inclined to mark time and some of the Treasuries were fractionally lower. A heavy oversubscription for the Treasury's new $650,000,000 offering was expected.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	July 26	July 25
2030	Am T&T	80	78½	78⅝	78⅞
5	Amoskeag	3	3	3	2⅞
15	Bos El	71	70½	70½	70½
35	Bos & Alb	84½	81	81	..
30	B&M	6	6	6	..
10	B&M A sta	8	8	8	7½
73	B&M pr pf	20	19	20	17½
90	Brown pf	4½	4	4	5
250	Cop Range	1½	1½	1½	..
45	East SS	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
140	E G&F pf	7½	7	7	6⅝
40	E G&F pf	46	45	45	44
94	E G&F prpf	58	57½	59½	..
80	Edison Elec	150	148	150	..
150	Em Asso	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
61	First Nat S	42⅜	42⅛	42¼	42⅜
90	Gen Capital	12½	12	12	..
60	Gen Elec Sp	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅜
10	Hygrade pr	55	55	55	..
10	Mass Util	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
20	Mergenthal	23	22	23	21
45	Mohawk	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
15	Nash	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
130	NE Tel	70⅞	69¼	70⅞	69½
25	Old Colony	64	60	64	..
199	Pac Mills	8	6½	7	7
50	Quincy Min	.62½	.62½	.62½	..
100	Reece But	5	5	5	..
205	Shawmut	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
195	Stone Web	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
90	Sull Mach	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
85	Swift & Co	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12
205	Torrington	27½	26½	27	26½
310	Uni Found	1	.75	.75	..
1064	Uni Shoe	29¼	28½	28⅞	28½
25	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	29½
50	US&El Pow	.37½	.37½	.37½	..
25	Uni Gas	.75	.75	.75	..
290	War Bros	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½

BONDS

$2000	E Mass 6s	28½	28½	28½	..

OHIO PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

Ohio Public Service Company statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, compares:

	1932	1931
Gross	$8,793,984	$10,125,138
*Bal aft txs, int, etc.	2,761,578	3,523,255

* Before depreciation.

Longer Pay Rolls Now Appearing

FAVORABLE developments in the field of employment continue to furnish the basis for improving sentiment. Three large clothing manufacturers at Philadelphia, the Progressive Clothing Manufacturing Company, D'Alonzo-Lancaster Company, and N. Feldman & Sons, announce that they have resumed operations on full time. The du Pont Rayon plant at Richmond, Va., closed for about six weeks, has called back between 600 and 700 employees to their jobs.

The American Steel and Wire Company is to resume operations at three open-hearth furnaces at Duluth, Minn., idle since March 15, furnishing work for 200 men. The Berst-Forster-Dixfield Company, wood manufacturing concern, at Cloquet, Minn., is to give work to 200 men upon completion of a $250,000 addition now under way. The Maxwell Silk Company, Allentown, Penna., announces that it is to operate on three shifts, with 70 additional workers.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 26	July 25
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
24	10	.20	Abraham & Str	1400	13½	12⅛	13½	..
5¾	1⅜	..	Adams Express	2100	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2¾
30⅜	12	.2	Adams Millis	100	14	14	14	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
62⅛	30⅞	4½†	Air Reduction	5200	38⅜	37⅛	37⅞	38¼
2	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	11	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
2⅛	⅜	..	Allegheny Corp	200	1	⅞	1	1
7⅜	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
13	5½	..	Allegheny Steel	30	7½	7½	7½	7½
87½	42½	.6‡	Allied Chem	9200	51⅜	50	50½	51⅜
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	2400	6¾	5¾	6⅜	6⅝
18	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	6½
17⅜	12	2	Amerada	1500	18	18	18	..
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5¼	5	5	5
18½	8¾	..	Am Bank Note	700	9⅜	9	9	9
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	9	9	9	8½
60	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	57½	56	56	55¾
73⅞	29⅜	.5†	Am Can	36100	36⅜	34⅜	35¼	35¾
129	63½	7	Am Can pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105
8¾	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	6¾	6¼	6⅜	5½
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & Fpf	50	24¾	24	24	23½
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	10	10	10	..
37¾	18	.3†	Am Chicle	400	29	28	28	29
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	14½	41	14½	14⅝
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	300	1½	1½	1½	..
10½	2¾	..	Am European	200	4	4	4	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3300	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	13	12½	12½	12½
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	7½	7	7	7½
2½	⅜	..	Am Hide & L	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
21⅝	9	2	Am Ice	1100	11¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
8½	2½	..	Am International	2200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
9½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	25	25	25	..
4⅝	1½	..	Am Metal	1000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	30	12	9	12	..
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	3800	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	25⅜	25	25	25
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	21¾	20½	20½	21
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	9000	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	9	8¾	9	8¾
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	17½	17	17½	16
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	32¼	31	32	..
8¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	5½	5	5½	4⅞
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	26	26	26	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	21¾	21½	21⅛	21¾
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	31100	79¼	78¼	78⅜	79¼
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	6	6	6	..
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	400	15⅞	15¾	15¾	13¾
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	3400	15½	14½	14⅝	15
75	27	6	Am Wat p pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50
5⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	3	2¾	3	2¾
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	3100	23⅞	22	23½	22½
12⅜	3	.6	Aanaconda Cop	10500	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4¼
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	7	6⅝	7⅜	7¾
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	44	44	44	44
4¾	1⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	10	10	10	10
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	4	3¾	4	4
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7600	28½	26¾	26¾	28½
36	35	..	Atchison pf	700	51½	50	50	50⅜
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	14½	14	14	14
15½	6⅛	..	Atl Gulf&W1 pf	400	7	7	7	..
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	11000	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
25½	23¼	1	Atlas Powder	100	9	9	9	9½
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	20600	57½	52¾	53¾	56¼
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	2⅞	2⅛	2¾	2⅛

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	800	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	14½	14	14	13¼
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4500	8½	7¾	7¾	8⅜
41½	6	..	Balt &Ohio pf	1400	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	12
99	66	6½	Bamberger pf	70	70	69⅞	70	69
57⅜	33⅜	1	Barnsdall A	18000	5½	5	5⅜	5¼
93½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	900	18⅞	18½	18⅜	19
44¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	36	36	36	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2500	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6½
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	4200	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	8
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4500	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12⅞
28	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	3400	28	27	27	28½
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	8½	8	8¼	7½
43⅛	20	2	Borden	3800	25¾	25	25⅛	25⅜
12⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	5	5	5	5
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	5½	5	5½	5
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	2400	4¼	3⅞	4	3⅞
1	⅛	..	Brockway	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6100	22⅞	21½	21⅝	23⅜
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3100	54¾	53¼	53¼	54
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	60¼	58¾	58¾	61
2	½	..	Burns Terminal	400	1	⅞	1	1
5	2½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
8⅞	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	4⅜	4	4⅛	..
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	4
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	1
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1500	8	7¾	7⅞	8
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	10	12⅜	12	12¾	11
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	21	21	21	21
⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
19	7	..	Byers	5100	11⅜	10½	10¾	10⅞
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6¼	5½	5½	6¼

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2⅜
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1200	11¼	10¾	11	11¾
20⅜	6½	1.40	Canadian Pacific	4800	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13½
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	11½	11½	11½	..
6⅜	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
70	39	5	Caro S&O st	10	43	39	43	..
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	32500	28⅜	26¼	27⅝	27
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	50	50	46½	49	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2700	7⅛	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
1	1	..	Celanese Corp	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
16⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜
78	25	..	Central RR of NJ	100	42	42	42	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	1700	6½	5¾	6½	5⅞
2	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	2¼	2	2	..
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6500	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	13⅜
4⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	6⅜	6	6	6
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	100	2	1⅞	2	2
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	2300	4⅛	3¾	3¾	3⅞
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
16⅞	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4¼	3½	3½	3¾
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6	6	6	6
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7	7	7	6½
15¾	5	.1	Chrysler	2100	6⅞	6	6	8¼
28½	11¼	3.60	Citty Ice & Fuel	100	14	14	14	14
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	1100	⅝	½	⅝	90
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	90	90	90	90
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	12½	12¼	12½	12
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	78½	78	78	77½
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5⅜
16⅛	4¼	1d	Columbia Gas	6100	8	7½	7⅝	7⅞
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	51	50½	51	50½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1900	21⅜	20¼	20½	21½
8	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
11	3¾	.50	Comm Credit	200	5¼	5	5	5¼
26¼	11¾	.3	Comm Cred A	400	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	15⅞	15	15⅞	..
27⅜	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	16¼	16	16¼	16
95	88	6½	Comm Tr 6½%	70	92	91¾	92	91¼
10¼	2½	.60	Somm Solvents	5400	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼
47⅜	15⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	9300	2½	2⅛	2¼	2¼
48¾	4½	..	Comwlth&So 6pf	1700	37⅜	36¼	37	36⅛
24⅜	6	..	Congoleum Nairn	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
24⅜	11¼	..	Consol Film I pf	200	4½	4	4¼	4¼
28	16¼	7	Consol Gas	21600	42⅞	40¾	40⅞	41⅝
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90	90	90	..
10⅜	5	1	Consol Laundries	700	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
8⅜	4	..	Consol Oil	71400	8½	7¼	7⅜	7½
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	¼	¼	¼	¼
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	96	96	96	98
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	4½	4	4	4¼
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1900	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2600	12	11½	11¾	11
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	9100	6¼	6	6	6½
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	500	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	7199	33⅜	32½	32¾	33⅜
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	114½	114½	114½	111¾
13	12½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	17	17	17	16⅞
15⅞	7¾	1.20	Crown Cork & S	700	10	9¾	10	10
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	19	18⅜	18⅜	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	11	11	11	10
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	60	23	22½	22½	23
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	28
11	7	..	Curtis Publishing	500	12¼	11¾	11¾	11
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	58	58	58	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	1⅛	1	1	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	2	2	2	2½
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	400	5	4⅞	5	..

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	600	2¾	2½	2½	2⅜
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7⅞	7	7	7¾
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	700	48¾	46¾	47	48¾
28¾	8½	..	Del2Lack & W	400	13¾	13	13¼	13⅜
13¼	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	100	7	7	7	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	2700	11	10⅝	10⅜	11
2¼	⅞	3	Dresser A	300	8	7⅞	⅞	7¼
59¾	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	19600	25½	24⅝	24⅞	25
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	200	87½	87	87½	87
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾

—E—

87⅞	35¼	.5	Eastman Kodak	5400	41½	39½	39¾	41
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4	3¾	3¾	..
1¼	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
12½	2¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	4	4	4	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Boat	5900	12½	11¾	12	12½
2½	½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	1	1	1	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	4½	3⅞	4	3⅞
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	600	18	16½	16½	18
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	16¼	15¼	15⅜	14½
3¼	312⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	22⅞	22	22⅞	21½
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	23	23	23	..
67	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	400	24⅞	24¾	24¾	..
10	2	..	Erie RR	400	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	..
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	5	5	5	5½
9½	2	1	Erie RR 2pf	300	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3½
9¼	2	1	Eureka Vacuum	200	4	3¾	4	..

—F—

47¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	20	17	15	17	..
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	9	9	9	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	1400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
27⅜	8	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1200	11⅜	11	11⅛	10½
15⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	800	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	250	50	49½	49½	49
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1900	42¾	41¾	42¼	42½
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	3600	¼	¼	¼	¼
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7½	2	..	Follansbee M	100	3½	3½	3½	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	500	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
4½	1	..	Foundation	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	700	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	2600	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
15	2½	..	Fuller pr pf	10	15	15	15	..

—G—

17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	20	9	8½	9	9⅞
36¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4200	13¾	12¾	13¼	12⅞
11½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	1400	9	8⅞	8¾	9
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	13	13	13	13⅛
3⅜	½	..	Gen Bronze	300	1½	1½	1½	..
5½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	42600	12¼	11⅝	12	11¾
11½	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	4700	11	10⅞	11	11
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	8400	24½	23½	23⅝	24
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
40	6¾	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	10	8	8	8	8
37	28	3	Gen Mills	1400	34¾	34	34½	34½
88	76	6	Gen Mills pf	100	82¾	82¼	82¾	81⅝
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	16800	9⅝	9	9	9⅛
27¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	64⅝	63½	64½	63
6	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	400	3½	3¾	3½	..
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
28⅜	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
14¾	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	5½	5½	5½	6
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	9600	17⅛	16¼	16¼	17¼
68½	43	5	Gillette S R pf	300	60½	60	60	..
2½	⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	400	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅝
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	10¾	10½	10⅝	15¼
3½	⅝	..	Glidden	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4
6¾	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	12400	14½	12½	13¼	13
5⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
18¾	8½	..	Goodyear	1900	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝

CLOTH MARKET'S CHIEF SUPPORT IS BAG TRADE

Buying in All Widths—Fine Goods More Active —Twills Stronger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 26—In spite of the smallest production of cotton goods on record since these statistics have been compiled, sales were only 93.8 per cent of production for the five weeks included in the report for the month of June of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York published early last week. This not only shows the wisdom of the drastic curtailment, but emphasizes the necessity of continued reduction of production.

The report recorded 200,587,000 yards or 40,117,000 yards produced a week compared with 75,064,000 yards a week in February, 1928, which was the banner month. This shows the industry as operating at about 56 per cent capacity. Many departments are operating at a much lower percentage of capacity.

Bag Trade Main Support

Sales were 188,158,000 yards, or 37,633,000 yards a week. Shipments fortunately were 210,885,000 yards, or 105.1 per cent of production and these cut stocks of goods on hand 3.3 per cent to 305,150,000 yards. Unfilled orders met a decrease of 11.7 per cent to 170,190,000 yards, which is the smallest backlog of orders on record.

The bag trade was the main support of the coarse goods division of the market last week. They bought heavily of all the various widths of 64x60s and some of the other print cloth constructions, as well as some sheeting numbers. Except for that buying the market would have been very dull.

The large orders of 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s were taken at 3c but the market later recovered to 3 1-16 and 3¼c. They also bought 39-inch, 4.00-yard, 80x80s at 4c, 72x76s, 4.25-yard at 3⅝c and 68x72s, 4.75-yard at 3⅝c. These goods were bought for a very wide range of service by the bag trade.

Finished Goods in Demand

Dyed yarn and finished goods are moving faster. Denims were especially active, due to the overall trade, just entering its most active selling season. Prices are lower, based on 4½c for subcount 2.20-yard goods and 4¾c for standard quality. Chambrays are moving faster to the work-shirt trade. A greater total of small orders for sheets and pillow cases is recorded.

Sheetings were generally firm, with moderate activity. Price changes were irregular. The 36-inch, 3.25-yard, 48x44s sold in some cases at 3½c, but usually at 3⅝c. The 6.50-yard 40x36s rose from 2 1-16c to 2⅛c. Drills moved lightly at firm prices except the 34-inch, 4.75-yard, which sold at 3¼c.

Twills were stronger, all of the lower-priced goods having been absorbed. Sales were made at top prices. The 39-inch, 4.50-yard, 68x76s rose to 3¾c, and the 5.10-yard, 64x64s to 3⅜c.

Carded broadcloths sold in large volume. The low-count goods were the most active. The 36½-inch, 80x56s, 5.10-yard and the 80x60s, 5.00-yard sold at 3⅜c and 3½c, respectively. The 37½-inch, 80x60s, 4.75 yard, brought 3⅝c.

Fine Goods More Active

The fine and fancy goods division was more active than for several previous weeks. Staple fine cottons were sold in numerous small lots for fill-in purposes. Better reports are coming in of sales of finished goods. Seersuckers are moving in good volume in the south and there is developing a demand for them even in New York City.

Finished percales are in greater demand. Some are willing to take the 8c goods, but many prefer the branded material at 10c.

Fall dress cloths in staple and fancy constructions were bought in moderate amount. All rayon satins were in fair demand and bought on contracts calling for 10 per cent weekly deliveries. Prices ranged from 22c to 23c for the 140x72s depending on the denier and filament numbers of the yarns used.

Taffetas sold in fair amounts to the lining and lingerie trade. The most notable change in price was for the 120x52s 39½-inch taffetas with 150 denier rayon warp and three thread 13-15 Japanese tram filling which dropped from 20c to 18½c.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Chase	26¾	28¾	Manhattan	20¾	22¾
City	33¾	35¾	Public	19	21
Commercial	102	106	Textile	24	29
Fifth Av	900	1000	Trade Bk	19	29
First, N. Y.	960	1000	Yorkville	20	30
Lafayette	7½	10½			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Banca C I	147	155	Fulton	190	230
Bk Eur T	51¾	53¾	Guaranty	207	212
Bk N Y & T	210	230	Irving	79	78
Bronx	12	17	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	145	160	Law T&G	40	45
Cen Hanov	101½	105½	M'facturers	20½	22½
Chemical	31½	33½	New York	69	72
Corn Exch	51	54	Title Guar	26	29
County	17	19	Unit States	1175	1275
Empire	19½	21½			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat	24	26	State St Tr	250	
Nat Shaw	22	23½	Merchants	215	230

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	73	74	Harris T&S	190	
Cen Repub	8¼	9	North Tr	250	
First Nat	160	164	Strauss Nat	60	65

DIVIDENDS

Sun Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 4.

The Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

WHOLESALE INDEX DECLINES

WASHINGTON, July 26—Wholesale price index of the National Fertilizer Association declined to 61.1 per cent of the 1926-28 level from 61.4 per cent the previous week, but was six fractional points higher than in the like week of June.

JUNE RAIL NET LOWER

NEW YORK, July 26—The first 10 railroads to report June earnings had net operating income of $3,585,000, compared with $6,994,000 in June, 1931, and $4,391,000 in May this year

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10¼	10¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9	8
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73⅛	73⅛
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	23	23
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅜	32½
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	67⅜	67
Amer Inter 5½s '49	66¼	66
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	50	49
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80¾	80¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100⅝	100¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅝	100¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95⅛	95¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	95⅛	94¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103	102⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	81½	80
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	61½	60¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	25	25
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71	71
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64½	64⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86¾	86¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	85⅛	85
Atlanta & Dany 2d 4s '48	9	9
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97⅝	97½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74	73⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	45	44
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	50	49
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27¼	26½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35½	34½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65	64¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	34½	34
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	41½	39⅝
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	82	82
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅜	102⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101⅜	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82	82
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	78⅜	78
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	57½	57½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102	101⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83½	82¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	70	70
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94½	94⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	57	57
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	60	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81⅞	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '566	82	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80⅞	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83⅛	83⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	87
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86⅛	86⅛
Can North 4½s '35	94⅝	94⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	99½	99¼
Can North deb 7s '40	99½	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	65	64⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	74⅛	74⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	76
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	16⅞	15¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	16⅛	16
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	71	71
Cen Pacific 5s '60	50	49
Certainteed 5½s '48	26	26
Ches Corp 5s '47	42¾	41½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	76	75
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86⅜	86⅜
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	39½	39½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84⅝	84½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	83⅜	83¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	39¼	38½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	20	20
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	21¼	19⅝
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	43	43
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	54	53
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	18	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv 49	14	13
Chicago &Nw rfg 5s 2037	20	20
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	65½	65½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	53	53
Chicago Railway 5s '27	50	49¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	30¾	30
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	29	29
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	16	15
Chicago TerTau & SE 5s '60	36	35½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	19¾	18⅞
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	89⅞	89⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	58	58
Childs Co 5s '43	17½	16¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	36	35¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅛	92½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	61½	61½
Clev Un Term 5s '72	62	61½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	66	66
Colonial Oil 6s '38	38	38
Colo Industrial 5s '34	25	25
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	74½	74½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	71½	71¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	73	72⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 cv	88	88
Con Coal (Md) 1st 5s '50	63¾	63¾
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	96½	96½
Con Gas 4½s '51	89¾	89½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101	100½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	70⅛	70⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Crown Zellerbach 5s ww '40	55½	55½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22	22
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	31½	30
Cuba RR 6s '36	27	27
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	31	31
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	76	76
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	81¼	81¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	40	39½
Den & Rio G 5½s '55	9¾	9¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	13½	12¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90	89¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99	96
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	74	73¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97⅜	97
Erie RR ref 5s '67	20¾	20
Erie RR gen lien	42	42
Erie RR gen 5s '75	20¾	20
Fed Lt & Trac 5s 42 sta	60	58½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	66	66
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4½	4½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	8½	8½
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	42	41
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	50	49
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	37⅛	36½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	71	69½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70½	69½
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	75	75
Gould Coupler, 6s '40	11	11
Grand Rap Ind 4½s	74¼	74¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97⅜	97½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98⅞	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50	49½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	56	54½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	66¾	65½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '43	31	31
Har Riv Pc 4s '54	74	73
Houston Oil 5½s '40	55	53
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32	32
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	42½	42
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	74½	74⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¾
Ill Central 4s '53	33	33
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	43¼	43¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	27	25⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	28	28
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	29½	28¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	70	68½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	69	69
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	32	31
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	37	34½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5⅛	4⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5⅛	4⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48¾	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48¾	47¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '32	26½	25½
Inter Rap Tran 5s '32	69	68
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58½	58
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18½	18½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	23½	23½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6	4½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	33½	32½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	40½	39½
Int Paper 6s '55	15⅝	14½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	39	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28½	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	32½	31
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	31	30
Ken City Pt5&Mem 4s '36	49	49
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	47⅛	47
Kans City 6 & L 4½s '61	93	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58¼	58⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	42½	42⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	96¾	96½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	56	55
Lack Steel con 5s '50	75	75
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	79	78
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	46¼	45¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	5⅜	5⅜
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	34½	34½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	42½	41¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	42	41¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	63	63
Loew's Inc 6s '41	77	75¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29	29
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	97½
L&N uni 4s '40	78½	78½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	85⅝	85⅝
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	29	28½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34	34
Marion Steam S 6s	30	26½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	71	71
Meade 6s '45 ww	32½	32½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	74	74
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	82½	82
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	78
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77¼	77¼
Min StP & SSM 4s 38	43¼	42
Mo Ill 5s '59	29	29
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	72	72
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	44	43⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	28	26½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	55	52
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	13½	12¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24½	24
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24½	23⅞
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23¾	23¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24½	23⅝
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	10¼	9¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	4⅞	4⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	77	76¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	71
Nash Chat & St 4s '78	60	58½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	45	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85½	84½
Nat Steel 5s	69¼	68½
Newberry 5½s	65	65
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96¼	96¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102⅝	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	77	77
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61	61
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	21	21
N O T & M 5s B '54	22½	20½
N O T & M 5½s '54	23	22
N O T & M 5s C '56	22	22
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	62	61
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66¾	66¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	39¾	39
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	39½	38¾
NYC&HR 4s '42	63	63
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s 2013	43¾	41¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	58	56⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '36	58	56⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48¾	47½
NYC&HR cv 6s '38	48	46⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48¾	47½
NYC&HR 6s '63	48	47½

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

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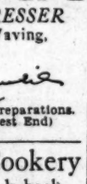

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Tussock Sedge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STUDY of grasses and sedges, for some people, is uninteresting and laborious. Plants with conspicuous flowers and sweet odors appeal to many, and amateurs all over the world derive great joy from the discovery of some rare bloom, but they are willing to remain in blissful ignorance of even the main difference between grasses and sedges.

We are walking through a large meadow in New England just now, and find that the area which we have just left behind us has been eaten to the roots by cows, while before us are great green tussocks still untouched. Twirling a stem between our thumb and forefinger, we find it doesn't roll as easily as the round hollow stems of all grasses would, but is instead solid and triangular. It is therefore a sedge, and the only sedge forming great tussocks such as these is Carex stricta, the tussock sedge. Occasionally it may be used as a fair hay for cows, but it is not nearly so nutritious as the true grasses and is usually left standing in the pasture.

We are approaching a stream now and the ground beneath our feet becomes soggy, forcing us to take to jumping from clump to clump. Success meets our efforts for quite a time, till suddenly one mound proves not so stable as the others and tilts over, soaking the feet of one plant collector and surprising him so much he loses his balance completely and sits down with a spash. Investigating the tussock which caused the trouble, we find that though it looks solid enough, yet during the winter as the ice formed in the swale and the mud and water expanded by freezing, these tufts were lifted by the expansion, some more than others. In the spring the fine particles of rich mud settled here, and through several successive seasons of this process, some tufts became topheavy and treacherous to walk on.

Tussock sedge can be found nearly all over eastern United States and Europe in swampy or damp places. Its greatest use seems to be in the process of aiding nature to gather the soil brought down by spring freshets from higher ground, to build up a rich flat plain which will in time be useful for the sustenance of more nutritious growth.

A curious phenomenon in this sedge is the very narrow difference in temperature needed to cause the plant to flower. In the very early spring we may notice that the south sides of the tussocks are in full bloom while the north sides will not bloom for a week or more. This is because the south side has had just a little more sun than the north.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is no quality more efficient in dispelling ignorance than the courage which dares to confess it. —ANON.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Righteousness (T. A. S.)—*Rī'chus-ness* (ī as in ice, u as in circus, e as in get).

Enough (T. A. S.)—*E-nuf* (e as in create, u as in up). Not *eh-nuf'*.

Towards (T. A. S.)—Preferably *to'-erdz* (o as in told, e as in maker). Not *taw'-erdz* nor *twordz*.

Spiritual (T. A. S., who says he commonly hears it *spih'-rit-chu-el*)—This word has appeared several times in this column, and it still seems to be mispronounced. At one time we recommended a practice exercise, *Give it you Al*. This may help others pronounce it *spih'-rit-u-al* (each i short, u as in unite, a as in account).

Webster's, of course, recognizes the tendency to palatalize the *t* and *u* into *choo*, and allows this in colloquial speech. But for measured, formal reading and speaking, the effort should be made to avoid the palatalization.

Intellectual (T. A. S., who commonly hears it *in-tel-lek'-choo-el* or *-ul*)—*In-teh-lek'-tu-al* (i as in it, first e as in recent, second as in get, u as in unite, a as in account; secondary stress on first syllable).

Material (T. A. S.)—*Ma-te'-rih-al* (first a as in sofa, e as in key, i as in it, second a as in account). Not *may-tih'-re-ul, muh-tihr'-ih-ul* or *-el*.

The one who proposes these words for review is a distinguished teacher of singing. And here let a belated but deserved tribute be paid those in his field of service. Their capable instruction in pronunciation, breathing, attention to vowels, ending words properly, voice placement, tone, emphasis, etc.—aside from its indispensable value in the field of music—has wrought wonders in the art of reading and public speaking. A trained singer who is a poor reader would be an anomaly.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guests From the Byways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

EVERYTHING was ready for the luncheon — the tables beautifully set, the club dining room decorated in spring flowers, and the day gorgeous in spring sunshine. Mr. S—— was giving his last survey of approval before his guests, a delegation of 50 from Chicago, arrived.

"Paging Mr. S——! Paging Mr. S——!" The voice came from the lobby. Mr. S—— stepped out to receive a telegram, and, opening it, read, "Delay unavoidable, train will not reach city until night."

For one moment he seemed downcast. However his resourcefulness came to his rescue. Out on California Street, about a block away, was a crew of street workers widening the street. They were from the "unemployment relief." Certainly they would enjoy the food! Soon Mr. S—— was consulting the captain of the crew, who caught the spirit of the invitation and soon the guests from the byways and highways of life were enjoying the most successful luncheon ever given at the club.

The Children's Corner

What The Robin Said

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE lovely morning Mary sat on the veranda steps, gazing with tear-filled eyes across the orchard. The grass was a beautiful, soft green. The sky was a wonderful blue, and white cloudlets sailed across it like white ships on a blue sea. The air was sweet with the perfume of flowers from Aunt Clara's garden. The morning was so very lovely, it seemed that all the world should be smiling, or singing a song of gladness and thanksgiving.

But, alas! There was no smile on Mary's face, though the dozens of nodding flower-faces in the garden bed near, or the dancing sunbeams at her feet, or the perfume of lilac and apple blossoms were enough to make one not only smile, but laugh and dance for joy.

One would have thought, too, that the pretty round breakfast table on the veranda spread for one little girl should have called forth a smile, not only of pleasure but of thanks.

The flowers nodded, and the perfumed breezes tossed Mary's curls playfully, but no answering smile or word was given.

"I won't eat a thing," Mary had said to herself. "Then Auntie will be sorry she didn't let me go with Tom and his father."

So she sat on the steps, with a frown where a smile belonged until her tidy curls, as if trying to match the frown and the tear-stained face, were mussed and crumpled.

Perhaps the merry breeze was trying to tempt a cross little girl, and help her to become her happy self once more, for after tossing her curls, it circled about the table and brought tempting whiffs of a big yellow orange that lay waiting on a pretty blue plate, right over to Mary's little nose. But Mary only frowned and held her little handkerchief to her nose, turning her face away, but with a sigh, for she was growing very hungry out there in the fresh morning air.

All at once there was whir and a flutter and a flash of golden-red. Mary turned her head at the sound, and there on a swaying lilac branch, so near that by reaching out her hand she could have touched it, a beautiful robin redbreast was poised.

Mary held her breath, lest she startle her beautiful little visitor, gazing in delight. He seemed so friendly and so unafraid.

And then he cocked his pretty head, and this is what he said, as plainly as a robin could speak: "Cheer-up, cheer-up, dear-ie! Cheer-up, cheer-up, dear-ie!"

Mary caught her breath, and gazed in wonder and delight. The robin seemed so full of joy, as he swung on the lilac branch.

"Cheer-up, cheer-up, dear-ie! Cheer-up, cheer-up—"

"Why!" thought Mary. "I believe he is saying, 'Cheer-up' to me," and as if she was unwilling to have so happy a creature see tears on her cheeks, she dashed away the teardrops with her little handkerchief.

"Cheer-up, cheer-up, de-e-e-arie!" called the bird once more, as with a flash of wings he soared to the top of the cherry tree.

"I will! I will cheer up!" cried Mary, springing to her feet and brushing back the tumbled locks from her forehead.

"Cheer-up, cheer-up, de-e-e-arie!" called the robin once more, from the maple tree.

"I think I'd better cheer up my hair, and face, too," answered Mary.

"What is it, Mary?" called Auntie.

"I'll be back, Auntie, in a minute." she called back, for already she was halfway up the stairs, as she sped away to her room.

A few moments later she was back. And the flowers in Aunt Clara's garden were no brighter or fresher or sweeter than her face.

And what the robin saw as he swayed on the cherry branch was a sunny-faced little girl—seated at a pretty round breakfast table, eating her orange.

"Auntie, I'd love some of the nice cereal," she called, "and a big, glass of milk. And oh, Auntie! There's a beautiful robin out in the cherry tree. Couldn't we put some soft bits of wool and threads in the lilac tree? Then maybe he will like to build his nest there. And then perhaps he would sing his beautiful 'cheer-up' song to us every morning."

In Lighter Vein

What's in a Name?

Clergyman (to father who has just had his baby christened "Homer"): "I suppose Homer is your favorite poet?"

Father: "Poet! No, sir; I keep pigeons."—*Pearson's.*

The Mane

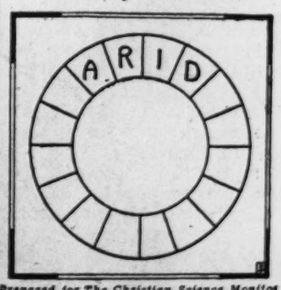
Helen, after taking her first horseback ride, told her grandmother: "I didn't need a bridle. The horse wore a fur on its neck for me to hold to."—*Capper's.*

The Adventures of Waddles

WHEN AUNT MATILDA'S HOME I SEEK, I LIKE TO STAY AT LEAST A WEEK.
I SEE WHAT CARE HER GARDEN NEEDS, AND GLADLY CLEAR THE PATCH OF WEEDS.
YES, OTHER TASKS IN HOUSE AND YARD I DO, WITH NO THOUGHT OF REWARD.
YET WHEN I LEAVE IT'S PLAIN TO SEE I OWE HER MORE THAN SHE OWES ME.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Word Cycle Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Can you complete this word cycle? The last two letters of each word are the same as the first two letters of the word immediately following. The first word is given. Move around the circle clockwise. Definitions: 1—Dry. 2—Not working. 3—Because. 4—A Deer. 5—Not young 6—The border. 7—Part of a machine 8—The same as number 1 (Arid).

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Runners Puzzle:

Gallop, trot, sprint, spurt, run, rush, dash, dart, pace, race, bolt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Reason for Reflection

A DOLE by any other name costs just as much. The survey which appeared in the Monitor yesterday showing that the people of the United States have spent more than $2,000,000,000 in unemployment relief of various kinds during the last two and a half years and are preparing to use that much more in the Federal Government's relief program brings home this point which many social workers have been urging for months.

To some it has appeared for a considerable time that England and Germany with their social insurance have only been doing systematically what the United States with its tradition of individualism has endeavored to do unsystematically. The pros and cons of this thesis represent a voluminous debate, and even the European countries have found limits to what can or should be done under the name of unemployment insurance. But the lesson in the United States surely is sufficient to prove that, whether succor flows through the paternalism of government or through the paternalism of private charity, the cost to the economic fabric of the nation is not to be escaped if the demands of ordinary mercy are met.

Not all the costs under the various methods of relief are strictly comparable. From some should be deducted the value of useful work performed in return for aid. To others should be added a loss in self-respect and self-reliance. And none of the fiscal estimates cover what are undoubtedly the heaviest charges of all—the millions of man hours of lost productive time wasted because mankind is either too stupid or too selfish to know how to use its gifts, and the immeasurable suffering of those who find themselves perhaps not starving but for long times on the verge of it.

Even in the money outlays for relief made by the American, British, German and French Governments, the world has more than $6,500,000,000 worth of reason for pondering what may be done to avert or mitigate the tremendous toll of economic depressions and for searching out a remedy to check the swing of the business cycle with its attendant injustice.

Unemployment insurance obviously is a means only of relieving distress after it has arrived, unless the costs are so levied as to encourage stability of work. Public construction for the sake of employment is partly in the nature of relief and partly in the nature of a counterweight to economic swing. Many of the remedies proposed have as their purpose the spreading of employment and buying power through shorter hours in consonance with the growth of mechanical efficiency. Others call for economic planning of production. Some analysts believe the root of the trouble is in the money system, and propose new controls of banking and credit or a departure from gold in favor of bimetallism or some other standard.

There is no lack of plans and proposals, no lack of social invention. But inventions, in social economics as in mechanics, are not useful until put into use. And in democratically governed countries it remains with the people to say what, if any, innovations are tried out. Very evidently some are needed.

The success even of the most well-grounded plans will depend largely upon the development of a higher degree of popular understanding and a more widespread attitude of social coöperation—in other words, simply more good will among men. Thus mankind has much reason to search its thought, to sharpen its judgment and to prepare to take part in great advances.

Teachers—Poland's Leaders

THE recently published annual report of the Association of Polish Teachers shows that in addition to the work for which they are meagerly paid by a struggling state, Polish schoolmasters are voluntarily and cheerfully shouldering a lion's share of the task of building up young citizenship.

It is chiefly owing to them that after barely thirteen years of political independence there is hardly a village in Poland which does not gravitate round a social-cultural outpost of one kind or another, the public school teacher being almost invariably the leader of every local community effort at cultural achievement.

In thus unsparingly bestowing their leisure and enthusiasm upon the fostering of social and educational progress, the teachers—men and women—are continuing an old tradition of self-sacrificing struggle against the ignorance of the masses, which the pre-war masters of Poland considered the most powerful ally of their political domination.

The schoolmasters led Polish citizenship out of the wilderness after maintaining it alive for a century and a half against overwhelming forces of destruction. Today they carry on their glorious work in broad daylight and no longer in isolation. Their association—whose new headquarters in Warsaw have been erected by hard cash out of the teachers' minute yearly membership dues—coördinates their individual efforts and gives them confidence, guidance and support.

The rapid growth of the association's membership from 28,696 in 1929 to more than 42,000 at the present time, as well as the splendid development of its educational work, testify that the teachers' activities are thriving within the association's purposeful framework.

A Job for Teamwork

REPEATED explanation of the fact that present economic troubles are not only world-wide in scope but can be relieved in large measure by the right adjustment of international relations should speed measures to bring about such adjustment. Rarely has a better statement of this interdependence been made than in the following sentence from a radio speech heard throughout the United States last Saturday night:

> We are compelled to consider these international problems, therefore, not as things incidental or distant, but as things which reach down to and affect for better or for worse the welfare of the man on the farm, stunned by the startling and persistent fall of prices, the laborer seeking work or the merchant waiting for buyers of the goods on his shelf.

The explanation may do the more good because of its source. It was not "Wall Street propaganda." Nor was the speaker an "international banker." He was none other than Senator Borah, arch-isolationist and opponent of American association with other countries even in the World Court. And he was proposing that the United States join freely in an international conference designed to devise concerted action on all the great economic questions which are disturbing the world.

And in "economic questions" Mr. Borah includes debts and disarmament. In this he differs flatly with the State Department, which has indicated that the United States would participate in a conference only if those matters were excluded. Of course, there is always danger in giving any conference too many jobs. And it is quite understandable, too, that official Washington must exercise more caution than the senior Senator from Idaho, who made it clear that he was not speaking as the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Yet there may be more statesmanship in a frank recognition of the need for concerted action on *all* questions which impede recovery.

And the fact that the Government is still somewhat hampered by the large body of public opinion which sees no need for revision of the debts makes it all the more necessary for individuals to speak out with the courage and common sense Mr. Borah displayed in this speech. Insisting that debt revision should not be expected unless other "unsettled problems" are adjusted, he yet sees Lausanne as a most hopeful promise of such adjustment, and declares:

> For myself, when I see a program which in my judgment will start wheat and cotton on the move, which will give employment to the unemployed, and confidence and initiative to business, I shall be willing, so far as I am concerned, to use the debts in any way, reduction or cancellation, to make it a success.

It is well known in Washington that a large proportion of the members of both houses of Congress privately concede not only that some measure of debt revision would be just and wise but that it would promote a general recovery which would be worth many times the amount of the debts. Yet publicly and politically many of these men are demanding full payment. They believe their constituents do not recognize the wisdom of revision.

Mr. Borah has shown them a way to speak out and to lead their constituents to a wider view. The Senator from Idaho has not suddenly become an internationalist. It is as an isolationist that he urges coöperation in international rehabilitation. It is not to help Europe, but to help America end a depression which is estimated to have cost her $150,000,000,000, that he advocates readjustment of the debts. One might wish for a greater interest in the welfare of other countries, yet the enlightened self-interest which Mr. Borah teaches works for the welfare of all.

State Socialism in Latin America

STATE socialism—considered in its internal implications—in Latin America is not such a radical departure from long-established political norms as it might appear to those only slightly acquainted with the political traditions of nations with Spanish, Portuguese and Indian backgrounds.

The nationalization of economic processes is relatively a small increment to the powers of the state in countries where the state has always occupied a towering place in public and private affairs. A program such as has been announced by Chile would prove a greater shock in a country like the United States, where the state is considered the servant, and not the master, of its citizens. Furthermore, the general tendency has been to stress, wherever possible, individual effort, self-help and community coöperation of an informal nature. The state is called upon only in emergencies or where individual effort can be of little avail.

But in old Spain and Portugal, in the ancient American Indian states and in colonial Latin America where the two blended, the state was looked upon as the source of all majesty and the ever-flowing fountain of all benefits. The state, usually symbolized by the person of the monarch, issued laws which regulated every phase of the subject's living: his religion, his thinking, his education, his eating, his dressing, his sports and his work. Everything was ordered and organized by the state, and generally for the benefit of the state.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the great ambition of the ambitious was to become a part of the state. State positions offered profitable returns, prestige and security. The favor of the state facilitated private business enterprise. Inevitably reliance upon the state became universal in colonial times, and this reliance is one of the strongest traditions inherited by the Latin-Americans of today.

That such a complete dependence upon the state has brought about serious faults and flaws in national political and social life is undeniable. It has tended to retard the development of personal and private initiative; it has made politics a too-consuming passion, and too often the state has been taken over by selfish individuals or groups whose purpose was to use it for their own enrichment. With all the vices and virtues of this "statism," the result has been to foster in the Latin-American a more filial attitude toward the state than that of peoples of other political and social traditions.

State Socialism today in many of the Latin-American republics thus comes into an atmosphere favorable to it. Any program of Socialization there probably will be the culminating point of a trend of two or three decades. In Chile, in particular, the last seven years have witnessed a vast program of social legislation in which even the "white-collar" worker has come in for a share of state protection. Uruguay, with its radical experiments in constitutionalism; Brazil, with its governmental valorization schemes; Argentina, with its compulsory voting law; Ecuador, with farmers and laborers represented in the Senate; Mexico, with its agrarian legislation, and other nations with similar innovations bring to light a willingness to try new methods and to permit the state to make experiments.

Internally considered, then, state Socialism appears a logical step in a historical development. Latin-Americans do not look upon the state as a mere traffic officer, but as a paternal overlord in whom they trust. The great innovation today lies in the new definition of the state. It is symbolized now, not by a single monarch, but by a whole citizenry. Hence a whole people expects to benefit by the changes involved in state Socialism.

A League for Economy

DEMANDING the attention of every democracy in the world is the experiment embodied in the National Economy League. It was formed originally to combat certain specific abuses in federal disbursement of the people's money, but now is conceived as a popular instrument for the correction of governmental fiscal abuses from Washington to the smallest township.

The movement, already well under way, is designed to remedy two factors that have supplemented each other in the American democracy to aggravate abuses. They are the increasing apathy of the people, 50 per cent of whom do not vote though qualified to do so, and the resultant irresponsibility of public servants.

Civic leagues and educational groups have attempted to overcome mass apathy for many years, but never, perhaps, has the effort been carried forward with such vigor, elaborate planning and facilities as characterize the attempt being made by the National Economy League. Even partial success of the project would imply a tremendous triumph for democracy. It would imply the creation of a "lobby for the public" that would be a credit to the nation.

It would be a lobby directed against enormous increases in governmental costs, against confiscatory or discriminatory taxation, against politicians who fiddle for the delight of constituencies while the general public suffers, against exorbitant state pay rolls—in short, against any item in government that does not square with the public welfare.

Were such public pressure to prove effective, it would write "finis" to petty politics and provide the soil of statesmanship; it would salvage the reputation of democracy by the spectacle of democracy saving itself by way of the ballot box.

Such a movement invites enthusiasm and the fervent hope that the million-voiced multitude will respond to the keynote that is being sounded. It is—"Accept your responsibility."

Wanted: Noisesmiths

MAKING over city noises promises to be a new undertaking for engineers. For some time experts have been studying the noise situation in the larger cities. The net result has been the collection of more decibels than they know what to do with. Solutions have been sought in such directions as rubber pavements, rubber milk bottles, rubber-tired wagons and horses, rubberset trolley cars, rubber brakes, rubber buildings and rubber whatnots. But even a rubber game does not always settle a contested issue, and so an eminent French engineer suggests that noises be put through a rendering process and purified.

In other words, let the noise sources harmonize their products. It is the discord that is said to jar the ear. The many and various noises which infest a city may be brought to an irreducible minimum and still leave too much for the average heavy sleeper. It is a harmonious fitting of noises into each other that is now sought. If the strain of sweet music can make contented cows, then the harmonizing of city noises may be made to become a bedtime lullaby for harassed urbanites.

Advocates of noise engineering would give the motorman a set of bells instead of a lonesome gong and let him play a Chopin nocturne as he comes down the street on his last trip. Noisesmiths would adjust the riveting gun to varying notes and let the operator play "The Jolly Coppersmith" as he pursues his work. And perhaps the milk cans, as they bang on the sidewalk, might be made to play the "Blue Danube" waltz instead of disturbing the peace.

Editorial Notes

The Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library had a new all-time monthly book circulation record of 110,576 for June. Fines, however, were $100 less than in a like period last year. Strange, indeed, are the uses of adversity—in this case the outgo is greatly increased, the income decreased—and everybody likes it that way.

The Idaho farmers who this year have planted more than 93,000 trees on their holdings may have been inspired by friendly competition to put themselves as well as their neighbors in the shade.

A new safety package has been devised for shipping bees, so business may soon be humming in the post offices despite higher priced stamps.

A Duty to the Miners

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

MR. ISAAC FOOT, British Secretary for Mines, recently made a statement about the wider uses of coal, touching on certain matters to which the attention of the public everywhere might well be turned. These matters should not be neglected, for in every country in the world where coal fields are worked the mining community is experiencing to the full the hardships caused by present trade conditions.

Miners are especially apt to be overlooked by the rest of the country—except when they very loudly assert themselves—for the simple reason that more often than not they are a race apart, living in townships which have sprung up suddenly like mushrooms in any areas where coal happens to have been discovered and shafts sunk. Somewhat similar conditions tend to repeat themselves in mining areas in all countries, however diverse they may be in other respects.

In the middle of the last century mine owners in Great Britain were throwing up miserable rows of insanitary cottages for the housing of a temporary population—and their mining descendants often are living there today. In America the same sort of thing has happened in the past, and also quite lately. The United States Coal Commission some time ago found that among 713 mining towns, only three had a decent sewerage system. It is the same in Germany, in Belgium, in Poland and elsewhere. Wherever coal has to be worked, there a mining community collects, living a life separate from that of the rest of the nation, with grievances all its own of which the rest of the country is seldom fully conscious.

* * *

Safety in coal mines has been the subject of a series of conferences which have been held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sheffield and Cardiff—towns situated on the borders of four great British coal fields. A fifth conference has recently been held at Manchester, a few miles away from that long strip of flat country in Lancashire in which coal has been mined since the earliest days of the industrial revolution.

The thousand or more delegates who attended this meeting were persons interested in various aspects of the miners' life. There were inspectors, owners, colliery officials, working miners, and some who have made a special study of welfare work in the coal districts. The official discussion was mainly concerned with precautions which make for safety underground, and elicited the fact that explosions are far rarer than they used to be owing to good ventilation and careful "stone-dusting," and that the peril of falling roof might be reduced by the more general use of steel props and girders instead of the old wooden pit props.

But the unofficial discussions between groups of delegates spread over a wider field, and touched on many of the conditions which make the lives of miners unlike those of any other industrial workers, so that they form a distinct and distinctive community. Their problem begins in the mines, in their strange underground work. But it does not end there. For the towns and villages in which they live are, in most districts, different from other towns and villages. Their homes and home conditions are different. Even their leisure is unique. In most coal districts of England, Scotland and Wales the miners live in their own villages, their children meet only other miners' children at school, and when they are older seek work in the pits or at the pit head.

When a manufacturer builds a factory he can choose his site. But the would-be coal owner must go where the coal is, and that may be many miles from any populous town. When a new shaft is sunk provision has to be made for housing a whole new community whose labor will be needed when the mine is opened. Such an undertaking, speculative today, was far more so a hundred or fifty years ago. When coal had been touched, it might be found possible to work the colliery for a century; or it might have to close down in a year. Owners in the nineteenth century were unwilling to incur heavy expenditure on building houses which might soon be deserted; and even in more recent times owners of mines which were nearly exhausted were not ready to spend much money in putting the old villages into repair. It is different in the new and more prosperous coal fields of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Kent, where in some cases admirably planned villages have been built specially adapted to the needs of colliers. But taken as a whole, the mining community in Great Britain, living in towns and villages specially constructed for them, has suffered more from inadequate housing than any other class in the country.

Its condition is by no means enviable at the best of times. But today it is far worse. For there is less demand for coal from the factories and railroads; mines are shutting down; wages are being cut wherever there is not the protection of a special wage agreement. In Britain, where wages are so protected, there is widespread unemployment among miners. In the United States there have been both unemployment and drastic wage cutting. In West Virginia, by the summer of last year, wage cuts of from 40 to 75 per cent had already been forced on the industry. In some districts in Pennsylvania miners were complaining of receiving wages varying from $14 to $24 for two weeks' work. In Europe, so straitened are the coal markets, that governments have been drawn into wordy controversy about the allocation of the diminished import quotas to the various coal-exporting countries.

* * *

No one in any country can afford to be indifferent to the acute problem of an industry on which so much depends. But it is in Great Britain that it is most urgent, for the industrial civilization of that country has been built up on coal. It is her key industry. It is necessary to her industrial welfare. She has no natural oil, no water power on a big scale for generating electricity. Such being the importance of coal to Britain, it is instructive to observe what steps she is taking to safeguard the future. There has been much slackness in the past, but at least the long view is gaining ground today. The Mining Association, in collaboration with the organizations of coal distributors and exporters, and in conjunction with the Government, is resorting to research and propaganda to secure an extended and progressive use of coal and its products.

Here, if anywhere, there is confidence that research pays. An increase of 45 per cent in the output of gas has been effected by an increased use of only 8½ per cent of coal, and an increase of 139 per cent of electrical units by an increase of only 35½ per cent of coal. Research, which has revealed scores of economies in the use of the mineral, and scores of valuable by-products, can offer far greater opportunities if it is intensified. The feeling is that now—when conditions are bad—is the time to be equipping this basic industry, so that when conditions improve it will be ready at once to take advantage of opportunity. This is true for Great Britain, and it is also true for other countries. And this much is surely due, before all others, to the toiling community of miners who, throughout the whole period of the machine age, have borne the burden and heat of the day, and have won less than their share of its reward.

Notes From German Cities

Paddle Your Own Canoe

FRITZ and Frieda may learn to recite "The House that Jack Built" in the house that father built. For in the Berlin suburbs, a "Build-your-own-schoolhouse" movement is proposed. It has grown out of an unusual condition that results from the promotion of settlement. Ordinarily, the most congested schools are found in the centers of the cities. But so many families have been moving to little plots of ground in the suburbs that it is the outlying schools that are becoming overcrowded. Hitherto, the school authorities reckoned with one school child to every three families. In the areas to which people are being moved as a part of the plans for relieving unemployment, the "school population" amounts to one child for every family. The Reich's 100,000 marks does not begin to provide funds for the requisite buildings. So the authorities contemplate asking the fathers of the children to contribute their labor to help build the schools. This plan is similar to that under which the unemployed who are placed upon the land aid in building their own little homes.

* * *

Learning To Climb

People learn to drive a car and play tennis, they take swimming and fencing lessons. In "Saxon Switzerland" they can learn mountaineering. This interesting mountain range south of Dresden has many towering rock formations which serve as an ideal practicing ground for climbing. Special facilities for training are afforded. The Swiss Mountains—that is the mountains in Switzerland—are one of the most popular goals for summer and winter vacations of the German people. They like them so much that they have called some of their own mountain ranges after them. Saxon Switzerland is one such example. There is even a "Märkische Schweiz" near Berlin. It is just hilly country. But the "Switzerland" added to its name gives it a special glamour. Naturally it will not do to compare the height and greatness of the mountains, but one may well speak of the fondness which is shown toward them, for that certainly is very great, no matter whether they are high or low.

* * *

Living With The Stars

Boys build gliders, the unemployed erect cottages, and now a workman has built his own observatory with telescope and revolving cupola. From early boyhood, Herr Richard Jakob had desired to see the stars more closely. He studied and saved and accumulated a stock of knowledge and a smaller stock of capital. When he had acquired a tiny cottage in Schoenow, a village settlement not far from Berlin, he realized that the time for the fulfillment of his dream had come. So he started out to build a telescope. Screw was added to screw, lever to lever, lens to lens. After four years of painstaking work he had completed his task. He then needed a revolving cupola. With the same untiring effort he set to work to build one. It took him a year. Now it crowns his little cottage and attracts visitors from all directions. School children and professors come to see one of the smallest observatories of the world. His researches have furnished the larger observatories with many interesting data. From Mt. Wilson to the cottage observatory in Schoenow, near Berlin, may be a long distance and a far cry. But the ardor and enthusiasm of the workman-astronomer in front of his self-made telescope certainly cannot be surpassed.

* * *

Jobless Turn To Reading

In Freiburg one hardly knows whether or not to regard the forest roads as continuation of the university campus. For erudite conversations are often heard out in the open, perhaps in reaction to the regulation that complete silence must be maintained in the state-owned university library. During the last year 86,000 books were loaned to the student body. The public library on the Münsterplatz, with its 30,000 volumes and 189 newspapers, also loaned 86,000 items. Many retired citizens make use of its utilities. At the present time half the readers consist of unemployed.

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Rails Across The Rhine

One may float down the Rhine to enjoy the scenery—to contemplate the beauties of ancient castles—and to study bridge constructions. For the Rhine presents almost a complete museum of types of bridges of the last 100 years. There are twenty-four bridges of the Federal Railways across the famous West German River. This means that every 15.5 miles in its 435-mile course through Germany, the Rhine ducks under a railroad bridge. There are combination rail and automobile bridges. There are parallel girders and semiparallel girders. There are arches and in some instances very bold bridge constructions. There are also bridges which do not serve for railway purposes. The population of Cologne, for instance, is enormously proud of its new suspension bridge which resembles a miniature Brooklyn Bridge.

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Big-Game Hunting Today

"THERE is nothing heroic about big-game hunting," says Carveth Wells, the English explorer and collector. The beasts of the jungle and the plain have not a sporting chance for their lives against a hunter using modern high-powered rifles. In Africa he travels with bearers in caravan fashion, who act as a bodyguard and protect him from danger. "The big-game hunter who goes out to get trophies to hang on his walls is really," says Mr. Wells, "exhibiting juvenile traits." Nowadays the automobile is taken into the veldt, and shots from what may be termed an armored car are fired at any wild beasts encountered. Mr. Wells has done a great deal of his own hunting with a camera.

Equatorial Africa has been called "the last stand of animals against man." It is the greatest wild life zoo on earth. On this continent the Jasper National Park of Canada contains thousands of black and brown bears, mountain sheep, elk and caribou. It is a paradise for amateur photographers. Big-game hunting with the rifle is no longer held in high esteem. It is too easy for the hunter.—*New York Times.*